Borough of Redcar

1961

ANNUAL REPORTS

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P. S. R. BURRELL

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

N. HUDSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Certified Meat and Food Inspector

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1961.

The statistical tables are comparable with those for previous years and do not call for comment.

The warden service for aged persons, which was introduced in the Severn Road area in March, 1961, has proved highly successful and is much appreciated by the old people to whom it has been provided.

With further growth in the number of houses and in the population it will be necessary in the future to pay more and more attention to the problem of air pollution, especially as Redcar is on the fringe of one of the so-called " black areas " of the county.

I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to the Council Officials for their unfailing help and support during the year.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servont,

P. S. R. BURRELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	7,161
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-1961) ...	31,540
Number of Dwellinghouses, Flats, etc.	9,929
Rateable Value, 1961–62	£599,412
Estimated product of a penny rate, 1961–62	£2,450

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I

	Male	Female	Total		
Live Births ...	321	276	597	Rate per 1,000 population ...	18.9
Legitimate ...	312	255	567		
Illegitimate ...	9	21	30		

Corrected Birth Rate 18.9

Still Births ...	8	7	15	Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births	18.1
Deaths of all infants under 1 year of age			11	Rate per 1,000 live births ...	18.4
Deaths of Legitimate Infants under 1 year of age			11	Rate per 1,000 Legitimate live births	19.4
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants under 1 year of age ...			Nil	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	Nil
Maternal deaths			Nil	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	15.1
				Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...	13.4
				Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	37.6
				Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	Nil

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births 5.0%

TABLE II

CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, AND CASE RATES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1961

Rate per 1,000 population

All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid (Enteric Fever)	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria
13.0*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	**Influenza**	**Pneumonia**	**Acute Poliomyelitis**
0.03	0.10	0.67	0.00

*Corrected Death Rate

NOTIFICATIONS

Typhoid	Paratyphoid	Meningococcal Infection	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas
0.00	0.00	0.03	1.91	1.27	0.00	0.00

Dysentery	Smallpox	Measles	Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	Food Poisoning
0.00	0.00	7.44	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE III

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis respiratory	1	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic disease	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningoccal infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	5	7
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	—
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	5
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	20
Leukamia, aleukaemia	1	—
Diabetes	—	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	34
Coronary disease, angina	51	27
Hypertension with heart disease	2	5
Other heart disease	16	23
Other circulatory disease	4	8
Influenza	1	2
Pneumonia	10	11
Bronchitis	4	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	21
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1
All other accidents	—	1
Suicide	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—
	157	185

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE IN REDCAR DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

1952	71	1957	55
1953	57	1958	65
1954	53	1959	49
1955	58	1960	76
1956	61	1961	67

COMMENTARY

The statistical tables do not show many special features which call for comment. The various rates shown compare with those for the county as a whole in most cases. Where there is a marked difference it will be found that the explanation is that when dealing with a comparatively small population a slight change in actual numbers may greatly influence the figures when expressed as a rate.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	1961 Population 31,540	1960 Population 29,500	1959 Population 28,580	1958 Population 28,410
Scarlet Fever	6	10	19	24
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	0	1	0	0
Measles	233	216	188	485
Whooping Cough	40	45	7	25
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	1	0
Erysipelas	0	2	0	0
Pneumonia	5	6	6	25
Meningococcal Infection	1	2	0	0
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	0	—	0	0
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	0	—	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	12	15	20
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	2	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	1	0	0
Dysentery	0	127	0	2
Food Poisoning	0	—	1	2
Encephalitis, Infective	0	—	0	0
Encephalitis, Post-Infective	0	—	0	0

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Full Course	531	531	331	286	316	335
Reinforcing Dose	222	253	151	139	208	292
	753	784	482	425	524	627

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

	1961	1960	1959
Full Course	451	388	271

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A further fall, from twelve to ten, has occurred in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis.

In the early months of the year the measles epidemic which commenced in 1960 continued. Of the total of 233 notifications 213 were received in the first two quarters of the year while only 18 were received in the third quarter. By the last quarter of the year only two notifications were received.

No cases of dysentery or food poisoning were notified in the area during the year but the department was asked by the Health Department of another authority to investigate an instance in which members of a coach party which had visited the town were subsequently taken ill with suspected food poisoning. Unfortunately it was not posisble to obtain samples of the suspected food and no definite conclusion could be reached. It seemed most likely that the cause of the trouble was meat which had been cooked on the previous day, allowed to cool and then re-heated for consumption, a practice which favours the growth of some food poisoning organisms and which should be avoided.

DIPHTHERIA

Again no cases of diphtheria were notified. In recent years the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme has tended to overshadow the diphtheria immunisation scheme. I must again emphasise the importance of a booster dose of antigen at school entry, and it is pleasing to note that a high level of immunisation is being maintained.

POLIOMYELITIS

Efforts to achieve a high level of vaccination against poliomyelitis have continued. During the spring and summer months all school children between five and twelve years of age who had already been vaccinated were offered a fourth dose of vaccine. At the same time parents whose children had not been vaccinated were urged to take advantage of the scheme. This campaign was highly successful and it is now unusual to find at school medical inspections a child who has not received at least the primary course of poliomyelitis vaccine.

The number of persons in the older age groups from school-leaving age to 40 years who have been vaccinated remains disappointingly low. There is no doubt that if the disease appears in the area the health services will be besieged with requests for vaccination from persons who ought to have taken steps in advance to obtain protection for themselves.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is one public swimming bath in the area. The water used is pumped from the sea and is filtered and chlorinated before use. Daily checks of the state of chlorination are made and no difficulty has been experienced in maintaining a satisfactory level of residual chlorine. Bacteriological examination is carried out from time to time and all samples have been found satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The whole of the area is provided with a satisfactory sewage system. Sewage disposal is by means of a sea out-fall which is operating satisfactorily.

CLINIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN REDCAR

Details of various clinics held in the area are given below :—

5 Turner Street, Redcar

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic—Alternate Tuesdays, 1-0 p.m.
Child Welfare Sessions—Thursdays, 2-0 p.m.
Minor Ailments Clinics for school children—
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9-30 a.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation—
Mondays and Fridays, 9-30 a.m., Thursdays, 2-0 p.m.
Orthopaedic Consultant's Clinics—Second Tuesday in month, 10-30 a.m.
Dental Sessions—As and when arranged (by appointment).
Ophthalmic Consultant's Sessions—Fridays, 2-0 p.m. (by appointment).
E.N.T. Clinic—Fourth Wednesday in month, 10-0 a.m. (by appointment).
Poliomyelitis Vaccination—Mondays and Fridays (by appointment).

Dormanstown Methodist Schoolroom

Child Welfare Sessions—Every Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation—Every Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

HOUSING

	1961	**1960**	**1959**
Permanent Dwellings completed by the local Authority ...	80	146	157
Permanent Dwellings completed by Private Builders	290	248	129
Aged Persons Dwellings completed by the Local Authority ...	Nil	20	30
	370	414	316
Permanent Dwellings under construction by Local Authority at end of year	502	153	146
Permanent Dwellings under construction by Private Builders at end of year	199	152	165
Aged Persons Dwellings under construction by Local Authority at end of year	63	Nil	20
	764	305	331
Total number of applicants for Houses at end of year ...	715	826	764
Total number of applicants for Aged Persons Homes at end of year	302	283	201

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Part I of the Act

1 INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	7	9	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	102	131	5
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	25	32	2
Total ...	134	172	7

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found			
			Referred	
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	1	1	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
(a) Insufficient	2	2	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	7	7	Nil	Nil

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ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1961

by

N. HUDSON,

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Certified Meat and Food Inspector,
Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Mr. Mayor, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to submit my Annual Report of the work carried out by your Health and Cleansing Department for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

The summarisations of the work of inspections are as follows, housing inspections and repairs, shops, food inspections, cafes and public cleansing (including litter). Detailed reports are given under separate headings in the report.

Inspections

The following is a tabulated statement of the number and nature of inspections made and recorded during the year under the various Acts, Orders and Byelaws in force within the Borough :—

Total number of inspections	7,126
Total number of re-inspections	7,651
Total number of nuisances found ... ... (including 11 outstanding 1960)	7,111
Total number of nuisances abated	7,107
Total number of Informal Notices	7,101
Total number of Statutory Notices	Nil
Total number of Informal Notices complied with	7,094
Total number of Statutory Notices complied with	Nil
Total number of Informal Notices outstanding ...	7
Total number of Statutory Notices outstanding ...	Nil

Sanitary Works and Improvements

Dilapidated dust bins	180
Choked drains	713
Choked and defective eave spouts	7
Choked sewers	22
Defective flushing apparatus	3
Keeping of animals, poultry, etc., in an insanitary condition	3
Defective construction of drains	12
Dirty condition of dwellinghouses	15
Dirty condition of water closets, urinals, etc. ...	7
Accumulation of rubbish	232
Dirty condition of yards	2
Defective roofs	41
Defective floors of dwellinghouses	11
Defective and insanitary condition of sinks ...	9
Defective W.C. basins	10
Choked street gullies	42
Defective paving of yards	2
Defective fireplaces	5
Premises in a verminous condition	16
Overcrowded condition of premises	10
Choked and defective rain water pipes	7

Broken plaster work	23
Premises in need of lime-washing	2
Offensive smells	911
Insufficient sink accommodation	7
Defective construction of windows	3
External walls requiring re-pointing	140
Choked and defective waste pipes	12
Defective and dangerous condition of outbuildings	1

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection

Number of infected houses	22
Number of infected houses disinfected ...	22
Number of schools disinfected	Nil
Number of classrooms disinfected	Nil

Factories and Workshops

Number of inspections of factories and workshops	211
Number of nuisances found	14
Number of nuisances abated	14
Number of complaints from H.M. Inspector ...	4

Bakehouses

Number of Bakehouses on Register	14
Number of notifications received from H.M. Inspector	Nil
Number of notifications dealt with	Nil
Number of bakehouses added to Register ...	Nil
Number of bakehouses removed from Register ...	Nil
Number of nuisances discovered and dealt with ...	8
Number of inspections	142

Public Conveniences

The new conveniences on the Esplanade were manned full-time throughout the year and even with attendants, slight vandalism such as the removal of door stoppers and coat-hangars took place. New conveniences were opened west of the Baths, male and female, and during the winter months damage to the glass bricks was considerable and is still taking place. The water closet, by reason of its privacy, suffers the most damage. This is mainly found in the male section, where panels or apparatus on the internal side of the lavatory door are subject to permanent disfiugrement by pocket knives and sharp instruments. This is supplemented by crude drawings and writings and has taken place in those conveniences which have no attendants. At the unattended lavatory, malicious and mischievous damage is almost beyond control, although design, construction and a robust type of equipment can be used to limit or restrict abuse. During the year free wash basins were placed both in the gents and female conveniences on the Esplanade and I must state that these were used a good deal. In addition, the conveniences on the Esplanade were kept open later in the summer months and the staff, on the nights they worked late, were taken home by Corporation transport.

Public conveniences now must be accepted as part of the Public Health Service and should, therefore, be a charge on the rate fund.

Your lavatories throughout the town are cleansed every day and in the summer months twice a day. The only convenience in the town which is an eyesore is the one which is situated in Moore Street and the Committee have decided that a complete new scheme for conveniences in this area should be gone into.

The serious opposition which at one time was made by the public to the use of paper towels is now fast disappearing. The same could be said about the change from paraffin lamps to town gas and it was many years before the public would change from the old fish-tail gas jet to the incandescent mantel. The same applied to the delivery of milk in the can to the present-day bottle which took years to achieve. A good paper towel from a reliable manufacturer is as effective as the ordinary towel. A great advantage of the paper towel is that it is able to be discarded after use ; whereas an ordinary towel or a roller towel leaves itself open to contamination, especially by the danger of inadequate sterilisation in laundering or by contact of already contaminated portions with the clothing of a later user.

I am pleased to state that the paper towels used in your conveniences have been appreciated by both sexes of the public.

Water Supply

The water supply to the Redcar area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity during the period under review, i.e. 1st January to 31st December, 1961.

The supply of water to Redcar is from the following places :—

Scaling Dam,
Oven Close Spring,
Lockwood Beck,
Redcar Reservoir,
Lartington,
Broken Scar,
Long Newton.

Additional works for the treatment of the Scaling Dam Supply are at present being designed and it is hoped to proceed with construction very shortly. These works when in operation will prevent the passage into supply of Alum Floc which occasionally occurs with the present plant. Inconvenience to consumers is, in the meantime, being kept to a minimum by flushing the mains, as and when required.

SCALING DAM SUPPLY

Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1961

Chemical results are expressed as parts per million except where otherwise stated

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.410	0.63	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.127	0.29	0.02
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	<0.001	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	<0.14	0.2	<0.1
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	1.4	2.3	0.45
Colour (Hazen Units)	13	45	4
Turbidity as Silica	6	18	Nil
pH	7.0	8.1	6.4
Free Carbon Dioxide	4	6	Nil
Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	26	52	12
Carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	26	52	12
Non-carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	21	35	Nil
Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	47	55	39
Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	33	40	25
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	14	16	10
Chlorides as Cl	16.5	19	14
Phosphate as P_2O_5	<0.04	0.04	<0.04
Silicate as SiO_2	4	5	2
Iron as Fe	0.11	0.32	<0.04
Potassium as K	0.93	1.1	0.8
Sodium as Na	13	19	8.4
Total solids dried at 105°C	128	164	100

<=Less than

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C ...	2	18	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C ...	4	44	Nil

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological Analysis during the period	49
Number of samples showing no Presumptive Coliform Reaction per 100 ml.	49
Number of samples showing no reaction for B.coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	49

OVEN CLOSE SPRING AFTER CHLORINATION

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.005	0.007	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.008	0.010	Nil
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	<0.001	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.45	0.5	0.15
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.15	0.4	Nil
Colour (Hazen Units)	<3	4	<3
Turbidity as Silica	3	<3	<3
pH	<6.6	6.9	6.4
Free Carbon Dioxide	18	23	13
Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	73	80	64
Carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	73	80	64
Non-carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	14	27	4
Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	87	91	83
Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	66	70	63
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	21	26	18
Chloride as Cl	18.5	19	18
Phosphate as P_2O_5	0.055	0.06	0.04
Silicate as SiO_2	10.5	11	10
Iron as Fe	0.08	0.12	<0.04
Potassium as K	1.0	1.9	0.8
Sodium as Na	11.6	13.6	10.0
Total solids dried as 105°C ...	149	176	120

$<$=Less than

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C ...	1	15	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C ...	2	41	Nil

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological Analysis during the period	48
Number of samples showing no Presumptive coliform Reaction per 100 ml.	48
Number of samples showing no Reaction for B.coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	48

LOCKWOOD BECK SUPPLY

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.006	0.010	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.05	0.12	<0.007
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	0.002	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	<0.14	0.2	<0.1
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C (hrs. at 27°C) ...	1.05	2.6	Nil
Colour (Hazen Units)	3	5	2
pH	7.7	8.2	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	1.3	3.2	Nil
Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	27	51	7
Carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	27	51	7
Non-carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	33	46	22
Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	60	73	53
Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	48	58	40
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	12	17	7
Chloride as Cl	16.5	21	14
Phosphate as P_2O_5	<0.04	0.04	<0.04
Silicate as SiO_2	5.5	6	4
Iron as Fe	0.05	0.12	0.04
Potassium as K	0.9	1.15	0.7
Sodium as Na	8.9	10.6	7.8
Total solids dried at 105°C ...	138	187	116
Turbidity as Silica	3	4	3

<=Less than

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C ...	5	150	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C ...	8	200	Nil

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological Analysis during the period	49
Number or samples showing no Presumptive Coliform Reaction per 100 ml.	47
Number of samples showing no Reaction for B.coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	48

REDCAR SUPPLY

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.067	0.250	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.069	0.130	<0.007
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002	0.009	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.7	2.3	0.4
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.5	0.8	0.1
Colour (Hazen Units)	4	10	3
pH	7.5	7.7	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.5	5	1.5
Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	107	220	54
Carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$	107	220	54
Non-carbon to Hardness as $CaCo_3$	133	284	66
Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	240	504	120
Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$	176	376	86
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$	64	128	34
Cloride as CI	36	42	31
Phosphate as P_2O_5	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
Silicate as SiO_2	9.5	18	5
Iron as Fe	0.08	0.2	<0.04
Potassium as K	2.3	3.2	1.7
Sodium as Na	29	48	20
Total solids dried at 105°C	445	821	261
Turbidity as Silica	<3	5	<3

$<$=Less than

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	1	8	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	2	31	Nil

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological Analysis during the period	49
Number of samples showing no Presumptive Coliform Reaction per 100 ml.	49
Number of samples showing no Reaction for B.coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	49

LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.035	0.460	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.088	0.130	0.012
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.01	<0.01	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.4	1.3	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	7.4	11.0	5.1
Colour (Hazen Units)	90	130	55
Turbidity	<3	17	Nil
pH	6.9	7.6	6.6
Free Carbon Dioxide	7	28	2
Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	27	43	13
Carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$	27	43	13
Non-carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$	14	23	7
Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	41	52	28
Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$	34	41	24
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$	8	13	4
Chlorides as Cl.	7	15	4
Phosphate as P_2O_5	<0.03	0.04	<0.01
Silicate as SiO_2	2	3	1
Iron as Fe	0.26	0.56	0.04
Conductivity	96	115	73
Total solids dried at 105°C	87	110	54
Potassium as K	0.75	0.9	0.65
Sodium as Na	3.3	3.9	3.0
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C	84	103	57

$<$=Less than

The above estimations were not all carried out on the same number of samples.

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar count after 1 day at 37°	15	31	1
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°	18	38	2
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	32	80	7

Percentage of samples giving **No** presumptive Coliform Reaction per 100 ml. 99.6%

Percentage of samples showing **No** reaction for **B.Coli** (Type 1) per 100 ml. 100%

RIVER TEES DERIVED SUPPLY FROM BROKEN SCAR, SCAR WORKS, DARLINGTON

Chemical Results

	Average	**Maximum**	**Minimum**
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.013	0.11	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.039	0.125	0.013
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	<0.01	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.75	1.6	0.25
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	1.1	2.5	0.6
Colour (Hazen Units)	10	20	2
Turbidity	<3	13	Nil
pH	7.4	8.1	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	4	8	Trace
Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	66	110	25
Carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$	66	110	25
Non-carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$	56	75	37
Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	122	175	70
Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$	99	124	71
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$	23	37	9
Chlorides as Cl.	9	12	5
Phosphate as P_2O_5	<0.03	0.04	<0.01
Silicate as SiO_2	3	5	2
Iron as Fe	0.08	0.36	Nil
Electric conductivity	255	335	170
Total solids dried at 105°C	182	235	131
Potassium as K	1.35	2.0	0.9
Sodium as Na	6.0	8.7	3.6
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C	152	225	115

<=Less than

The above estimations were not all carried out on the same number of samples.

Bacteriological Results

	Average	**Maximum**	**Minimum**
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	4	30	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	5	38	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	4	18	Nil

Precentage of sample giving **No** Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	99.8%
Percentage of sample showing **No** reaction for **B.Coli** (Type 1) per 100 ml.	100%

LONG NEWTON RESERVOIR DISTRIBUTION ZONE

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.017	0.06	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.086	0.105	0.065
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	0.001	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.4	0.55	0.25
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	5.2	6.9	4.2
Colour (Hazen Units)	55	70	40
pH	7.2	7.7	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	3	4	1.5
Alkalinity as $CaCo_3$	41	61	28
Carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	41	61	28
Non-carbonate Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	21	27	3
Total Hardness as $CaCo_3$	62	71	53
Calcium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	51	57	40
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCo_3$ ...	11	14	7
Chlorides as Cl.	9	10.5	7
Phosphate as P_2O_5	<0.03	0.03	<0.01
Silicate as SiO_2	2	3	1
Iron as Fe	0.1	0.18	0.06
Potassium as K	1.0	1.25	0.7
Sodium as Na	4.1	5.0	3.6
Total solids dried at 105°C ...	108	125	83
Turbidity	4	15	Nil

<=Less than

Percentage of samples giving **No** Presumptive Coliform Reaction per 100 ml. 99.5%

Percentage of samples giving **No B.Coli** (Type 1) per 100 ml. ... 100%

Bath Water Samples

During the year, 42 samples of bath water were taken from the swimming baths. These were sent away to be analysed and I am pleased to report that every sample was satisfactory.

These samples taken by my Department were in addition to those taken by the Baths Department themselves.

Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dealers

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, all premises used for the manufacture, sale or storage of Ice Cream have to be registered. The number on the Register in the Borough of Redcar at the end of the year was :—

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances found	Number of Nuisances dealt with	Number of Samples taken
194	292	5	5	199

During the year, samples as usual, have been taken both from manufacturers and retailers. It was endeavoured to take at least one sample from every retailer and more frequent samples from the manufacturers.

Appended below are the results of this sampling :—

190 Samples were found to be Grade 1.
7 samples were found to be Grade 2.
2 samples were found to be Grade 3.

Under the same Act, premises which are used for the manufacture of fish cakes, sausage and potted meats have to be registered and the following table shows the number on the register. Regular inspections were carried out on these premises throughout the year :—

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances found	Number of Nuisances dealt with	Number of Samples taken
27	110	5	5	Nil

Shops Act	Number of Defects found	Number Remedied	Number Outstanding
Rooms not at reasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lack of Ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ...	2	2	Nil
Lack of accommodation for taking meals	3	3	Nil
Insufficient washing accommodation ...	6	6	Nil
Provision of hot water	8	8	Nil

Shops Act, 1950

Shops within the Borough :—

Amusement Arcades	9
Bakers & Confectioners	18
Butchers	27
Catering Premises	35
Chemists	12
Cycles	2
Dairies	4
Departmental Stores	4
Drapers and Wools	19
Dry Cleaners	7
Fancy Goods & Toys	16
Fish Friers	12
Fish Mongers	4
Footwear Repairs	6
Footwear Sales	8
Fuel Merchants	5
Furniture	11
Greengrocer	19
Grocer	88
Hardware	11
Hairdresser (Gents)	14
Hairdresser (Ladies)	26
Jewellers	4
Newsagent, Tobacco	24
Off Licence	10
Optician	5
Outfitters (Gents)	9
Outfitters (Ladies)	17
Paints and Paper	12
Petrol & Car Accessories	12

Pets	2
Radio & Electrical	14
Sweets	22
Tailors	3
Wholesale Dealers	6
Miscellaneous	17
Total	514

General Provisions :—

Number of Visits paid	1,526
Number of Interviews	61

Much of the work shown above is in connection with the controlling of persons employed in shops and it does serve a useful purpose, making sure that they work the correct hours, have proper half days and intervals for meals. In addition inspections are carried out at night time to see that shops are closed and are not selling after hours and also on a Sunday to ensure that those shops open are selling only the commodities they are allowed to sell. During these visits inspections are carried out with regard to sanitary provisions, washing accommodation and seating accommodation, and during the year additional facilities were provided.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949—Rodent Control

One full-time Rodent Operator is employed by your Health Department and the only additional help given to him is when the two sewer treatments are carried out throughout the town. The sewer treatments are done in conjunction with instructions received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The work carried out by your Rodent Operator has been satisfactory and no complaints have been received with regard to the work carried out by him.

The following is a summary of sewer treatments :—

Total number of manholes baited during the two treatments	360
Number of poison takes	62
Number of partial poison takes	121

The following table shows the work carried out by your Rodent Operator :—

Number of Council houses dealt with for mice	6
Number of visits to Council houses for mice	49
Number of Council houses dealt with for rats	24
Number of visits to Council houses for rats	214
Number of private houses dealt with for mice	20
Number of visits to private houses for mice	127
Number of private houses dealt with for rats	156
Number of visits to private houses for rats	2,119
Number of business premises dealt with for mice	3
Number of visits to business premises for mice	26
Number of business premises dealt with for rats	11
Number of visits to business premises for rats	218
Number of surface investigations for mice	Nil

Number of visits involved in surface investigations for mice	Nil
Number of surface investigations for rats	7
Number of visits involved in surface investigations for rats	186

Total number of visits — 2,939.

Summer Camps

There are two summer camps situated in the town, one at Redcar Lane and the other near Warrenby. During 1960 the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act came into force. This Act was not designed to give local authorities more control, or alternatively, to fill the countryside with mobile homes. A reasonable interpretation could be that the Government wanted a fair deal for the caravan dweller. Such people should be able to find a site in the district of their choice, and once found, the site should be up to a national standard.

The Ministry realised that amenities of sites must be raised where conditions were so bad that priorities sent occupants to the top of the Council housing list. It would be foolish to state that the model standards verbatim on every new site and existing sites should be dealt with on their merits. Nobody wants to interfere with a person's right to live in a caravan if that is what he wants. He has advantages over the house dweller in so much as he does not have to comply with overcrowding laws. He gets away with sanitation that would soon have the Public Health Inspector at the door if his residence was more permanent, and his rateable value is only a fraction of a house. During the year several talks took place with the owners of the caravan sites in conjunction with the Town Clerk's Department and conditions, as laid down, were agreed by the parties concerned.

Inspections have been carried out throughout the year and it was found that both sites were well conducted and well managed. Still, during the year, trouble was found with the odd caravan dweller parking throughout the area, but with co-operation from the Police these were able to be moved within twenty-four hours.

Disinfestation

During the year 14 complaints were dealt with by the Department, an increase of three on the previous year, and in two cases only a second treatment was needed for the results to be effective. It is still found that the use of " Zaldecide M " powder used in conjunction with the pressure blower is the best means of achieving definite results in all cases.

Disinfection of Premises

During the year 22 premises were disinfected following infectious diseases. This is an increase on last year's figure.

Housing Inspections

Inspections of houses for the Housing Department have been carried out by your department and below is the number of inspections :—

Number of inspections for Selection List	271
Number of inspections for Classification of houses ...	212
Number of inspections for Overcrowding	6
Number of inspections for Exchanges	28
	517

The number of cases of overcrowding in the Borough has again continued to decrease.

Places of Entertainment

General inspections and checks have taken place throughout the town in places of entertainment both during performances and beforehand. Frequent inspections of public houses have also been made and certain recommendations have been made in these cases regarding hygiene. I am pleased to state that your Department has had full co-operation from both the cinemas and public houses when any alteration or repairs with regard to hygiene were found necessary.

Atmospheric Pollution

Chief industries within your Borough likely to cause pollution are set out below, for your information :—

	Source of Pollution	Description of Pollution or Potential Pollution
1.	I.C.I. Chemical Works	Smoke and Fumes
2.	Dorman Long & Co. Steel Works	Smoke, Grit and Fumes
3.	Laundry	Smoke
4.	Scholos' Cooking Centre	Smoke
5.	School Chimney, Redcar Lane	Smoke
6.	School Chimney, Kirkleatham Lane	Smoke
7.	Experimental Plant, Dorman Long	Fumes
8.	Techincal College Chimney, Corporation Road	Smoke
9.	Domestic Chimneys	Smoke

During the year an Exhibition was held in the town showing different types of stoves using smokeless fuel. During the period it was here the number of people inspecting the exhibits increased from the previous year.

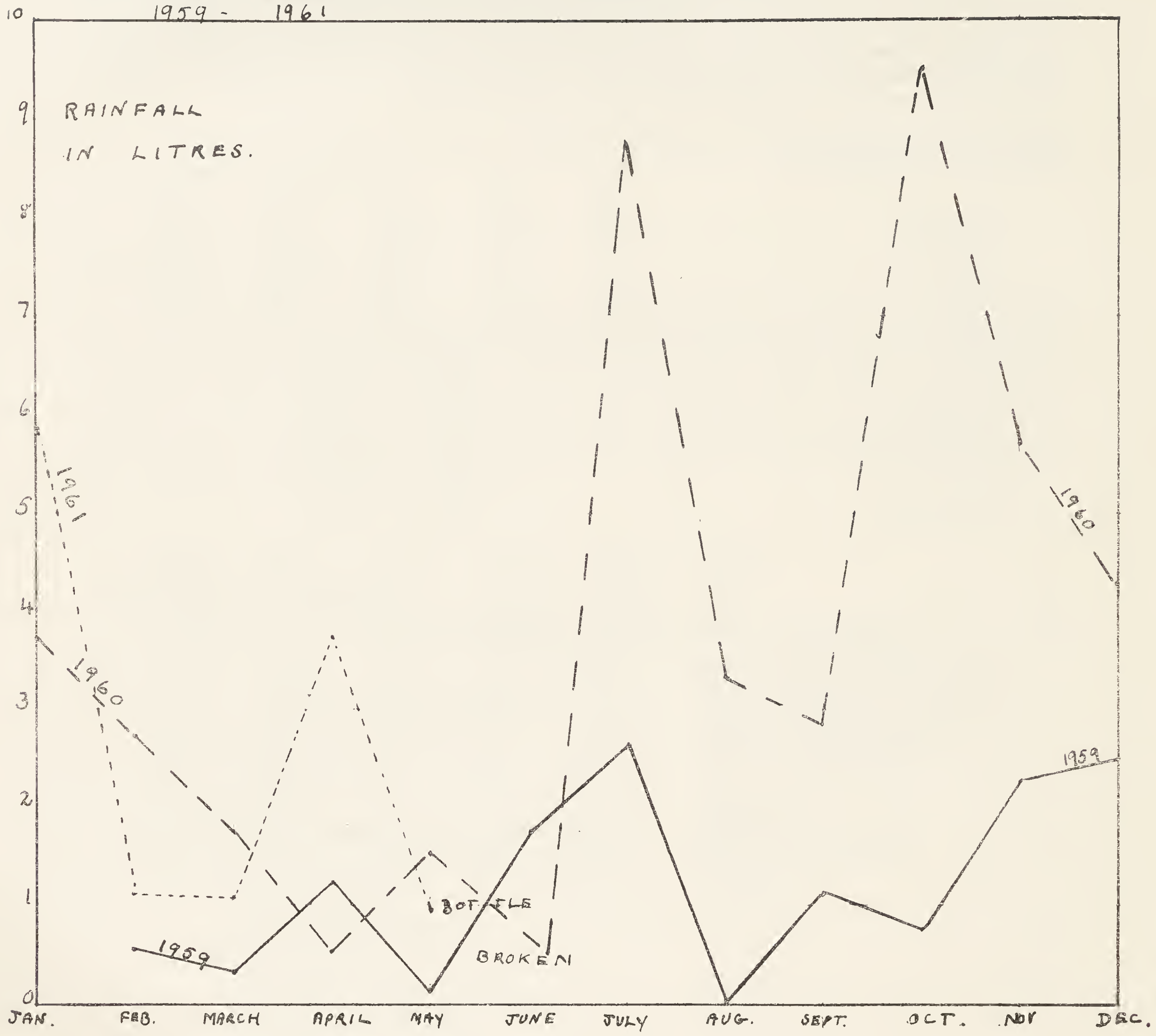
At the Clean Air Conference at Harrogate in 1960, Sir Hugh Beaver said industry has done much and has already spent or allocated several millions of pounds to clean air measures. On the domestic side he said in due course domestic heating appliances may use raw coals without nuisance and without skilled, or at least, without skilful and continuous attention. However, these have not yet been developed. So we still believe in clean air. We must accept that there must in due course be some control over all domestic fire appliances wherever people are thickly congregated ; or over the fuel used — or both.

From reports received from Warren Spring Laboratories on tests taken all over the country, it was stated that as far as smoke is concerned the observed pollution is not connected in any way with the size of the town and that nowadays almost all smoke comes from domestic fires. Smoke pollution is a much more local matter than was previously thought, depending on the density of pollution and its coal consumption.

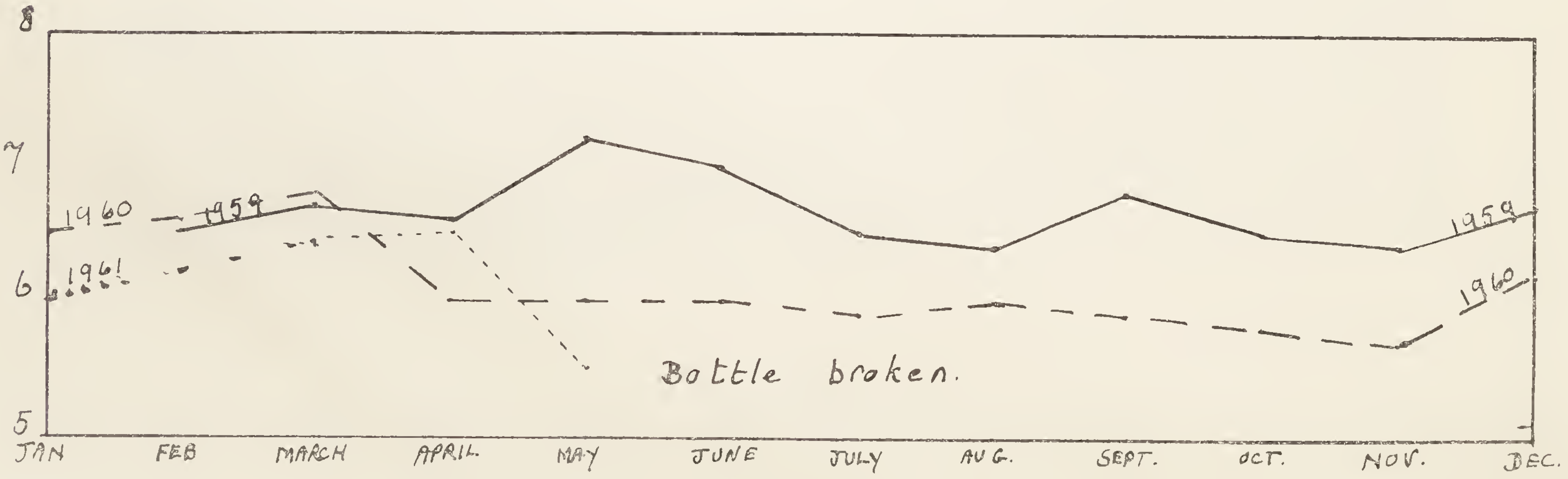
Warrenby—Industrial

	A	B	C	D	E
January	6.0	5.82	10.80	13.98	24.78
February	6.2	1.17	6.47	3.22	9.69
March	6.4	1.01	14.23	21.30	35.53
April	6.5	3.77	7.00	7.48	14.48
May	5.5	0.96	3.53	3.07	6.60
June			Bottle Broken		
July			Bottle Broken		
August			Bottle Broken		
September			Bottle Broken		
October			Bottle Broken		
November			Bottle Broken		
December			Bottle Broken		
Total	30.6	12.73	42.03	49.05	91.08
Average for 1961	6.1	2.546	8.40	9.81	18.21
Average for 1960	6.12	3.77	9.48	10.86	20.34
Average for 1959	6.65	1.21	8.62	9.00	17.62
Average for 1958	0.962	6.358	6.9	10.48	17.38
Average for 1957	1.549	6.366	10.242	15.155	25.398

WARRENBY INDUSTRIAL - RAINFALL.
1959 - 1961

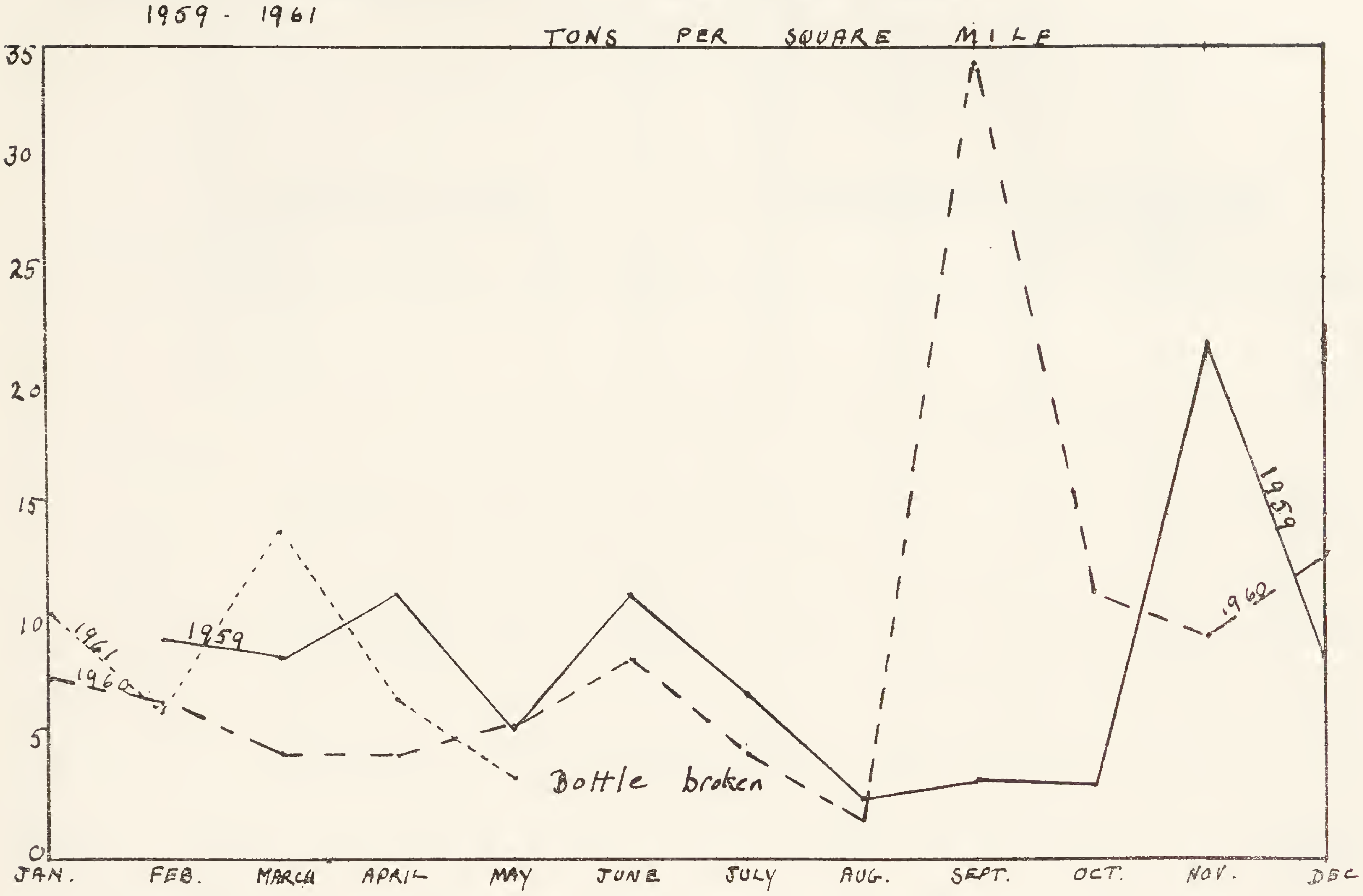


WARRENBY - INDUSTRIAL pH VALUE
1959 - 1961



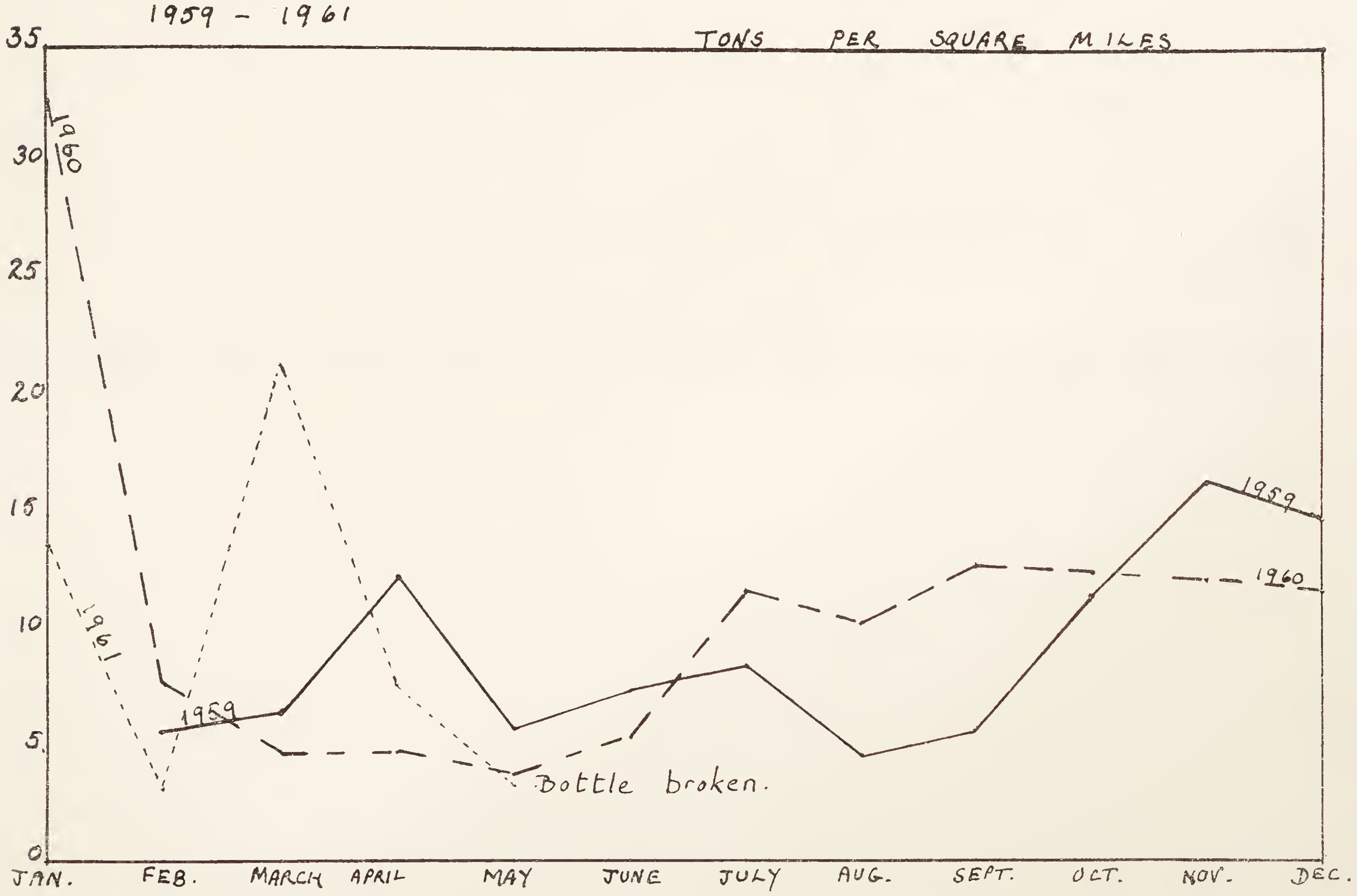
WARRENBY - INDUSTRIAL. INSOLUBLE SOLIDS.

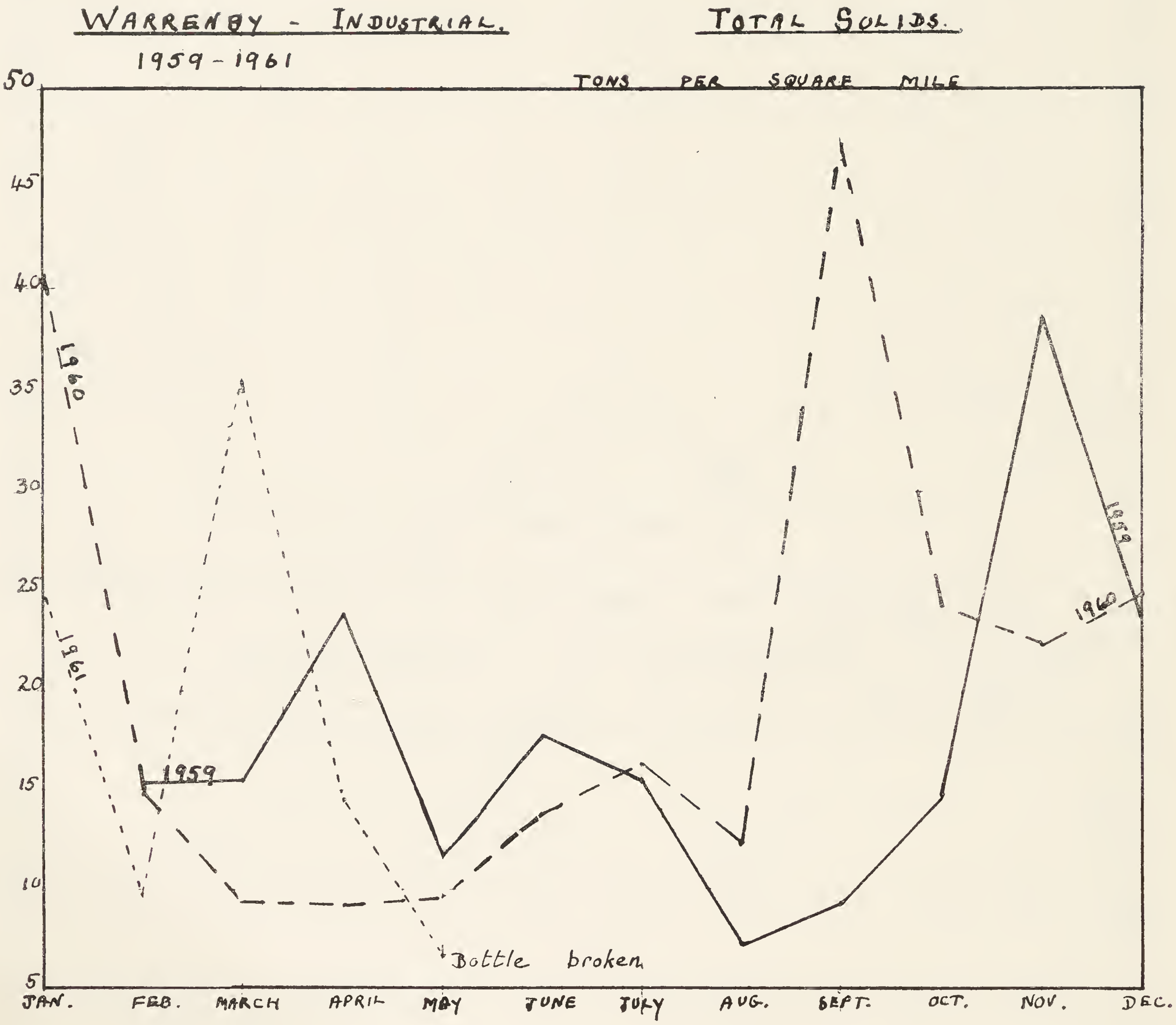
1959 - 1961



WARRENBY - INDUSTRIAL SOLUBLE SOLIDS.

1959 - 1961



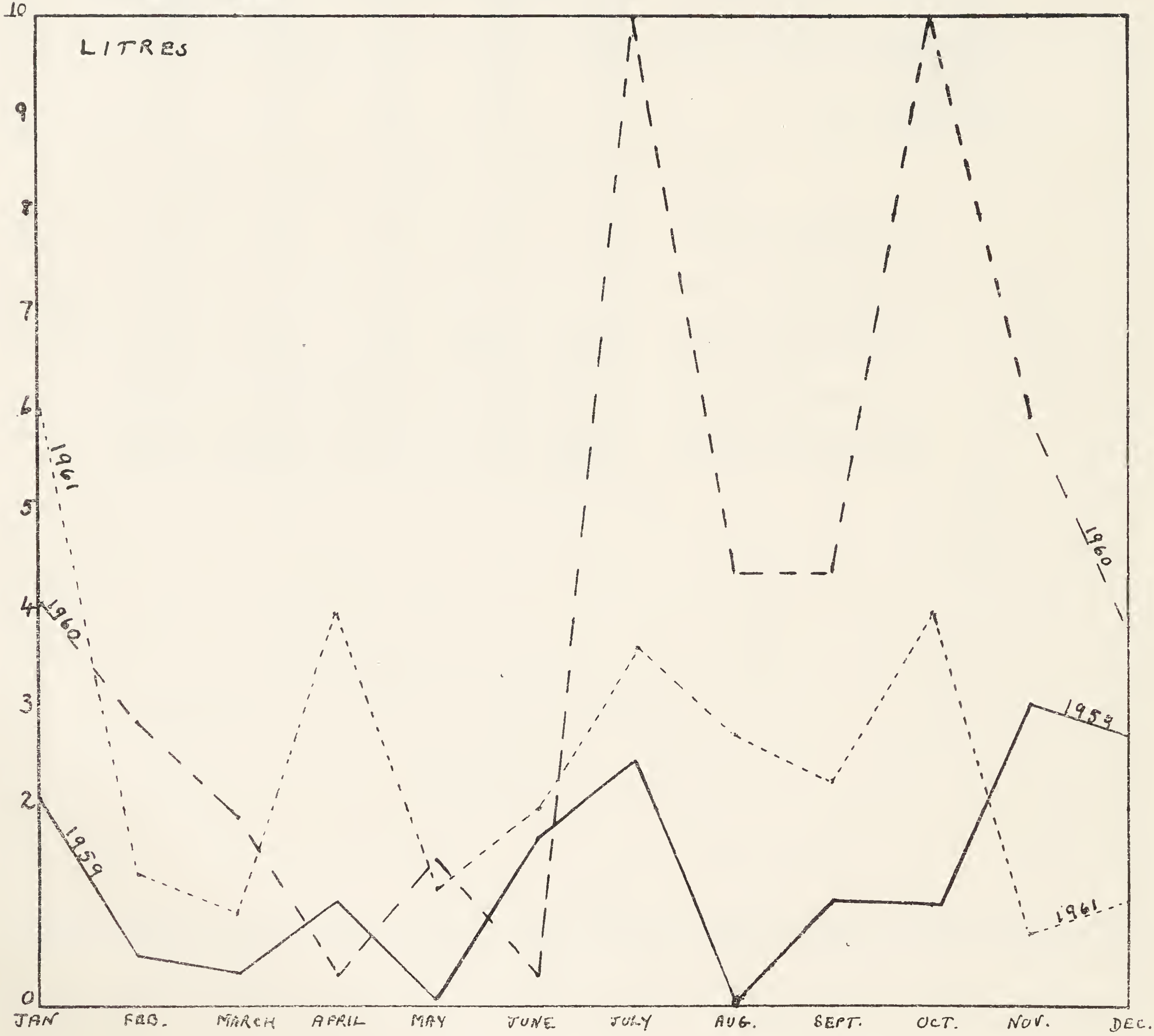

WARRENBY - INDUSTRIAL.
1959 - 1961
TOTAL SOLIDS.
TONS PER SQUARE MILE
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
1960
1961
1959
1959
1960
Bottle broken
JAN.
FEB.
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.

Dormanstown—Semi-Industrial

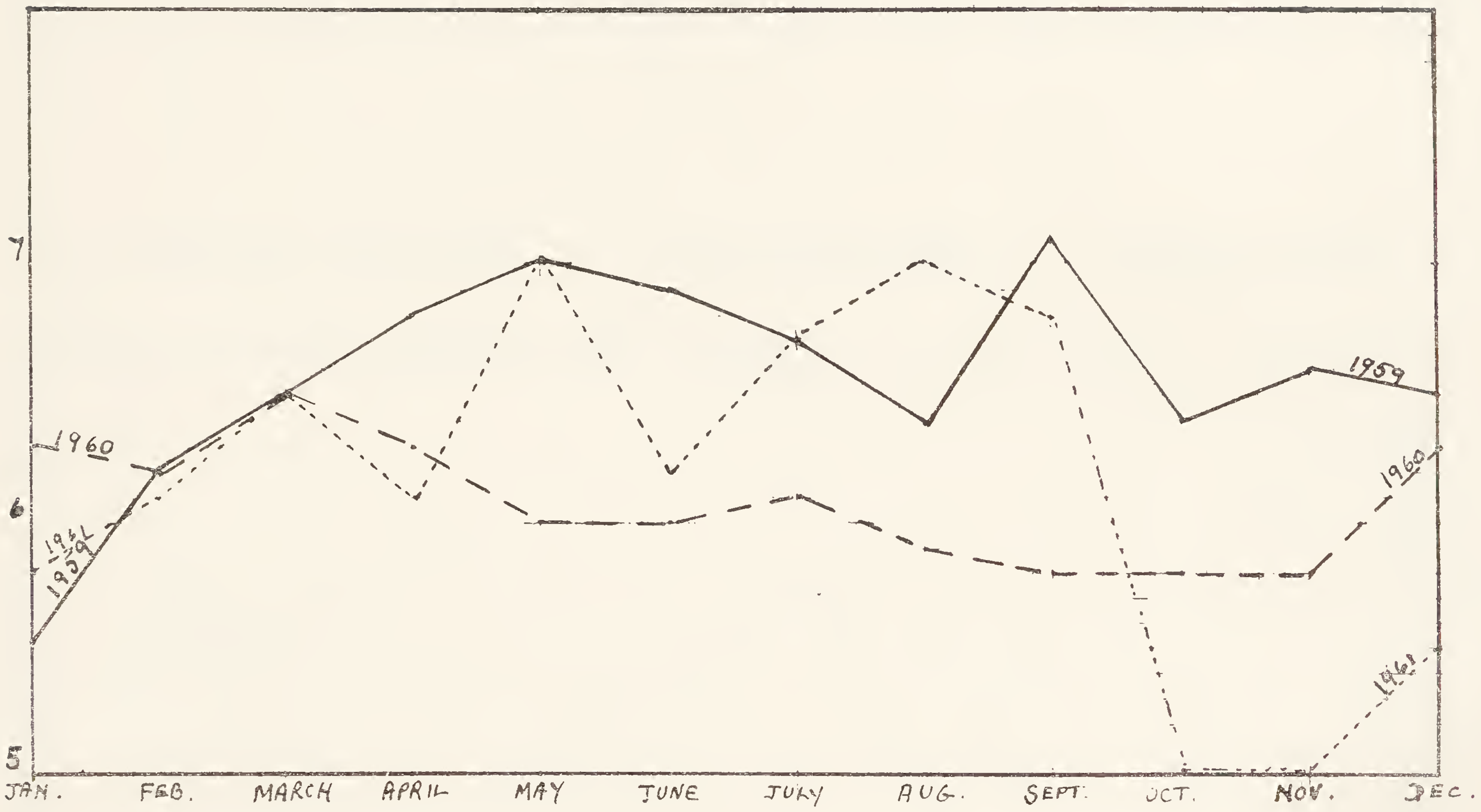
	A	B	C	D	E
January	5.8	6.15	9.73	12.32	22.05
February	6.1	1.38	5.28	4.86	10.14
March	6.5	0.97	11.15	10.68	21.83
April	6.1	4.00	6.76	7.75	14.51
May	7.0	1.20	4.71	6.07	10.78
June	6.2	2.00	7.92	3.74	11.66
July	6.7	3.64	8.66	7.55	16.21
August	7.0	2.76	6.47	7.36	13.83
September	6.8	2.39	7.45	10.36	17.81
October	5.0	4.00	7.54	24.00	31.54
November	4.0	0.74	6.15	12.42	18.57
December	5.5	1.14	0.87	4.51	5.38
Total	72.7	30.37	82.69	111.62	194.31
Average for 1961	6.6	2.53	6.89	9.30	16.19
Average for 1960	6.1	4.15	8.02	9.70	17.72
Average for 1959	6.55	1.385	7.95	9.94	17.89
Average for 1958	1.77	6.51	8.689	10.73	19.419
Average for 1957	1.655	6.35	7.584	12.024	19.608

DORMANSTOWN - SEMI-INDUSTRIAL. RAINFALL.

1959 - 1961

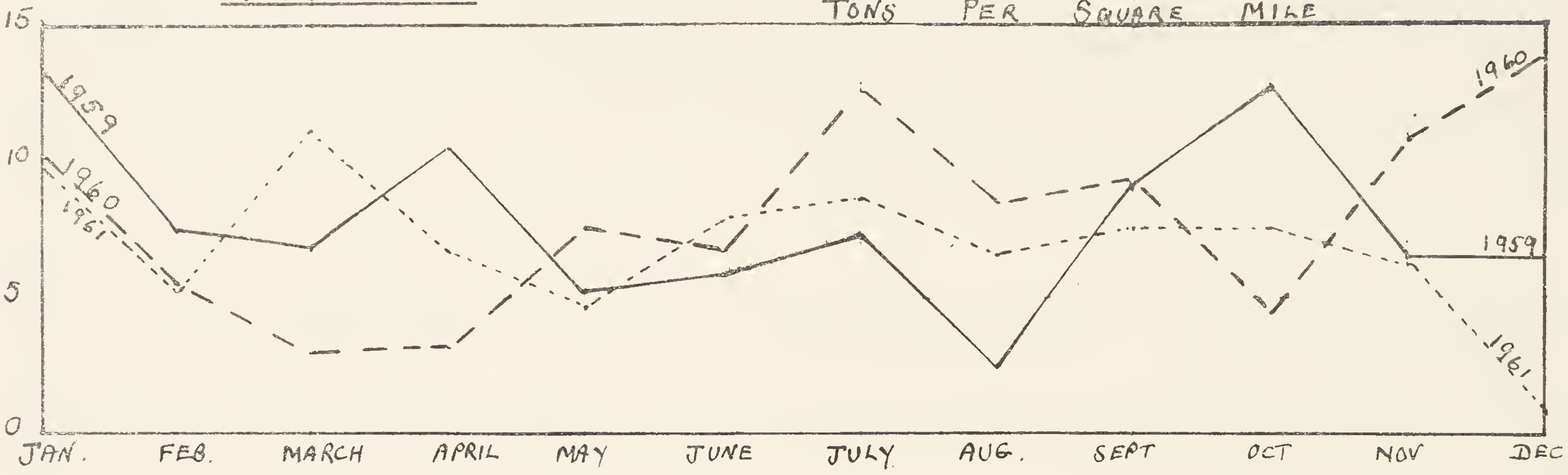


DORMANSTOWN SEMI-INDUSTRIAL. pH VALUE
1959 - 1961

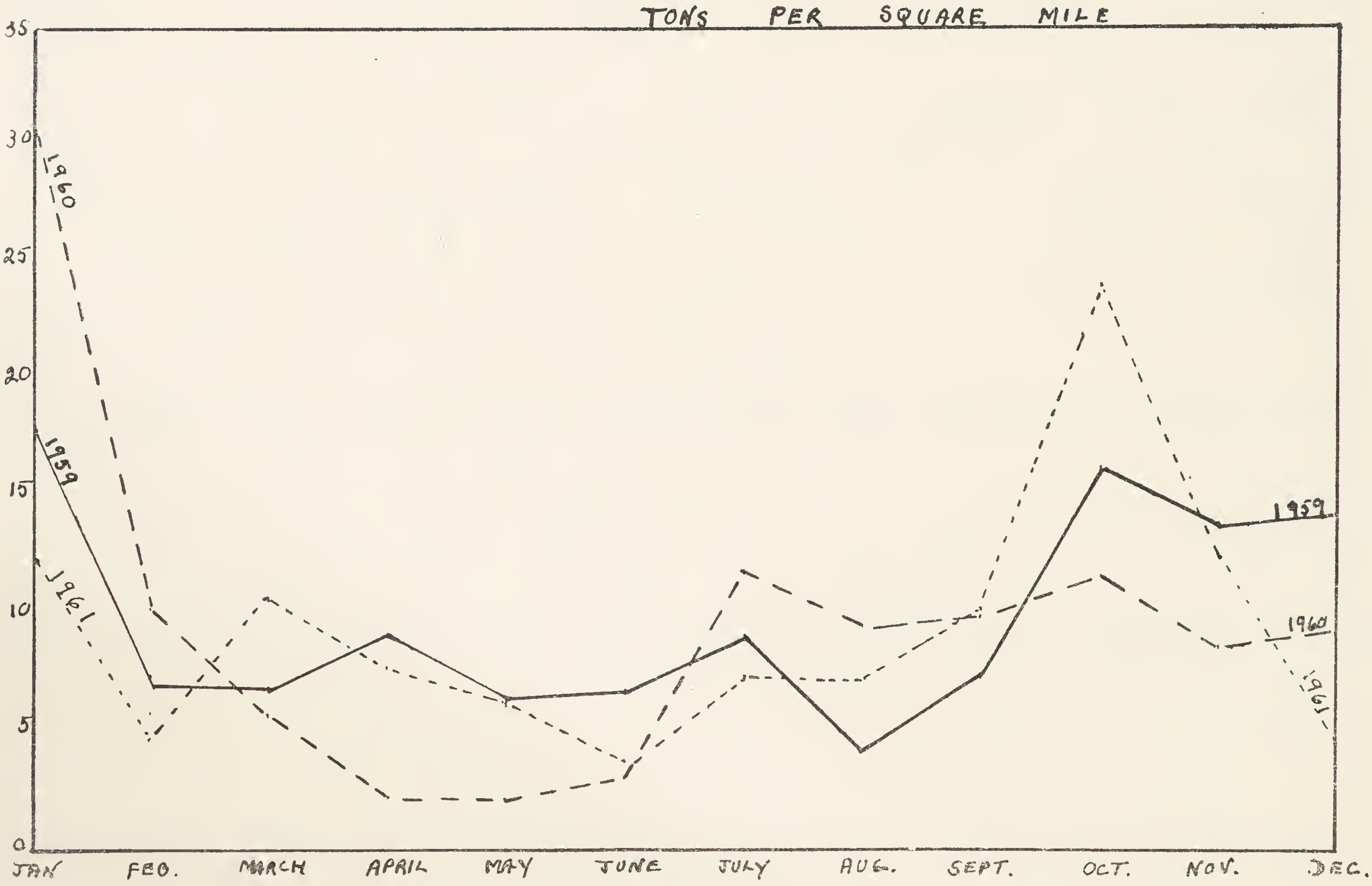


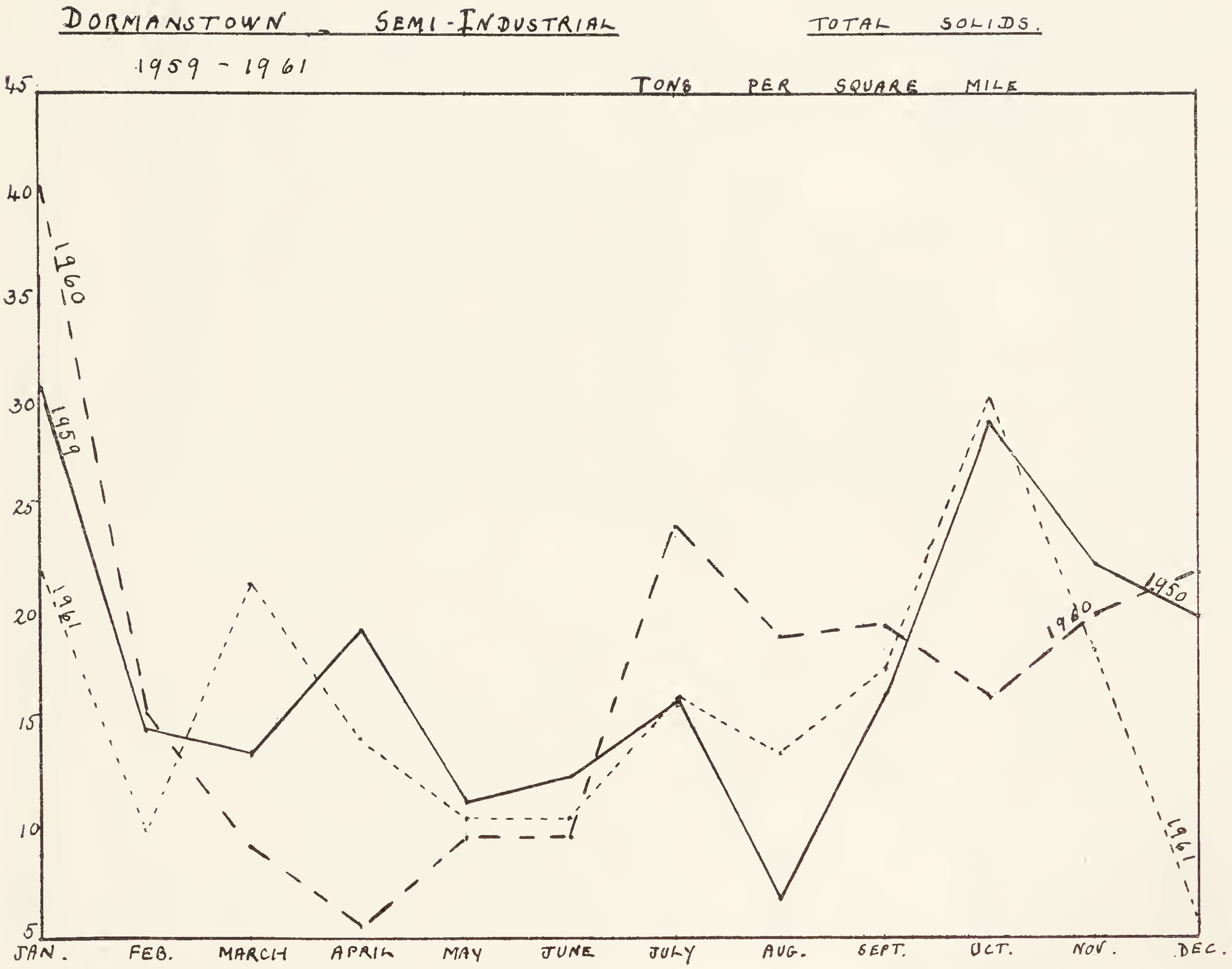
DORMANSTOWN SEMI-INDUSTRIAL INSOLUBLE SOLIDS.

1959 - 1961



DORMANSTOWN. SEMI-INDUSTRIAL. SOLUBLE SOLIDS.

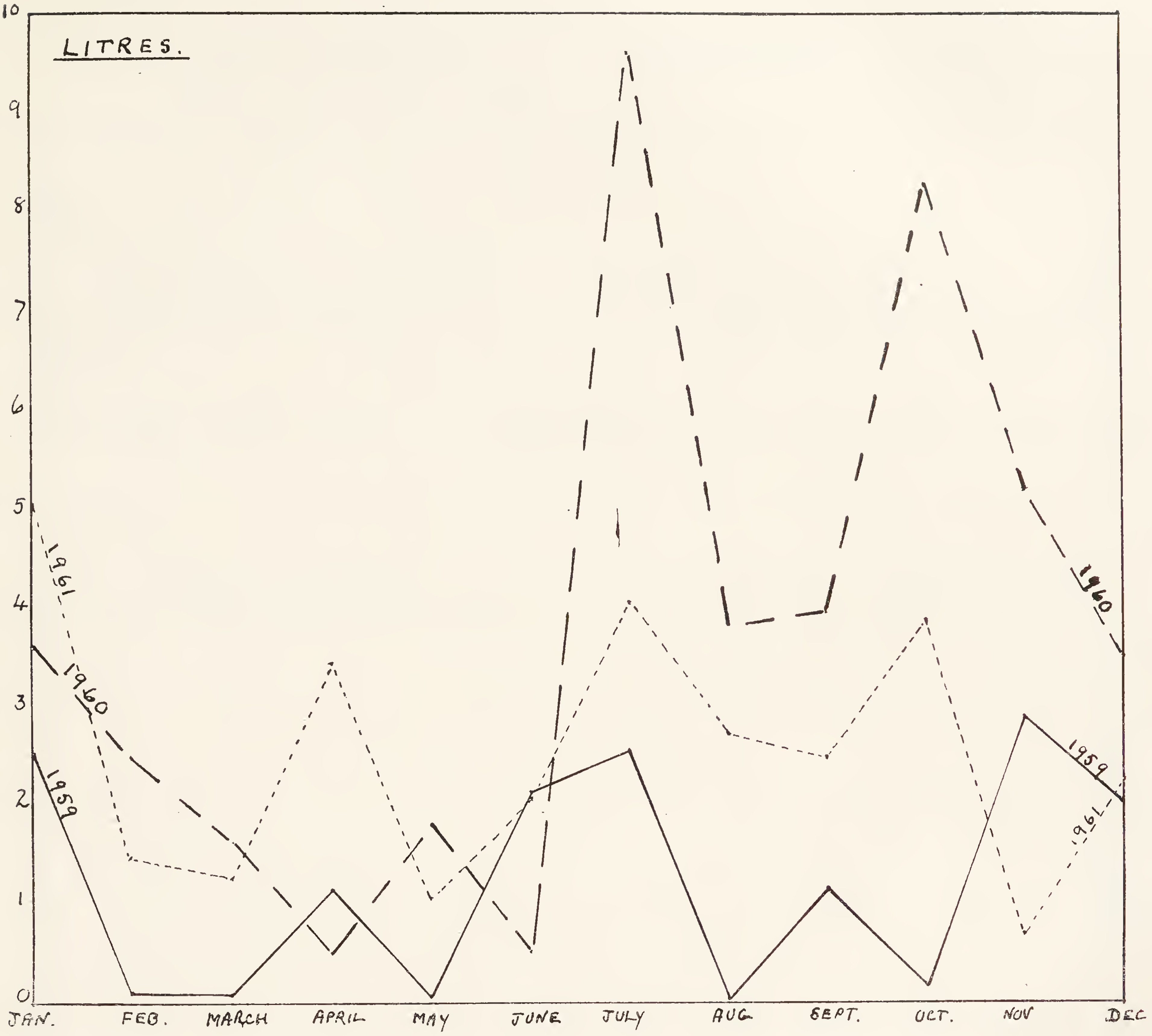



DORMANSTOWN _ SEMI-INDUSTRIAL
TOTAL SOLIDS.
1959 - 1961
TONS PER SQUARE MILE
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
1960
1959
1961
1960
1950
1961
JAN.
FEB.
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.

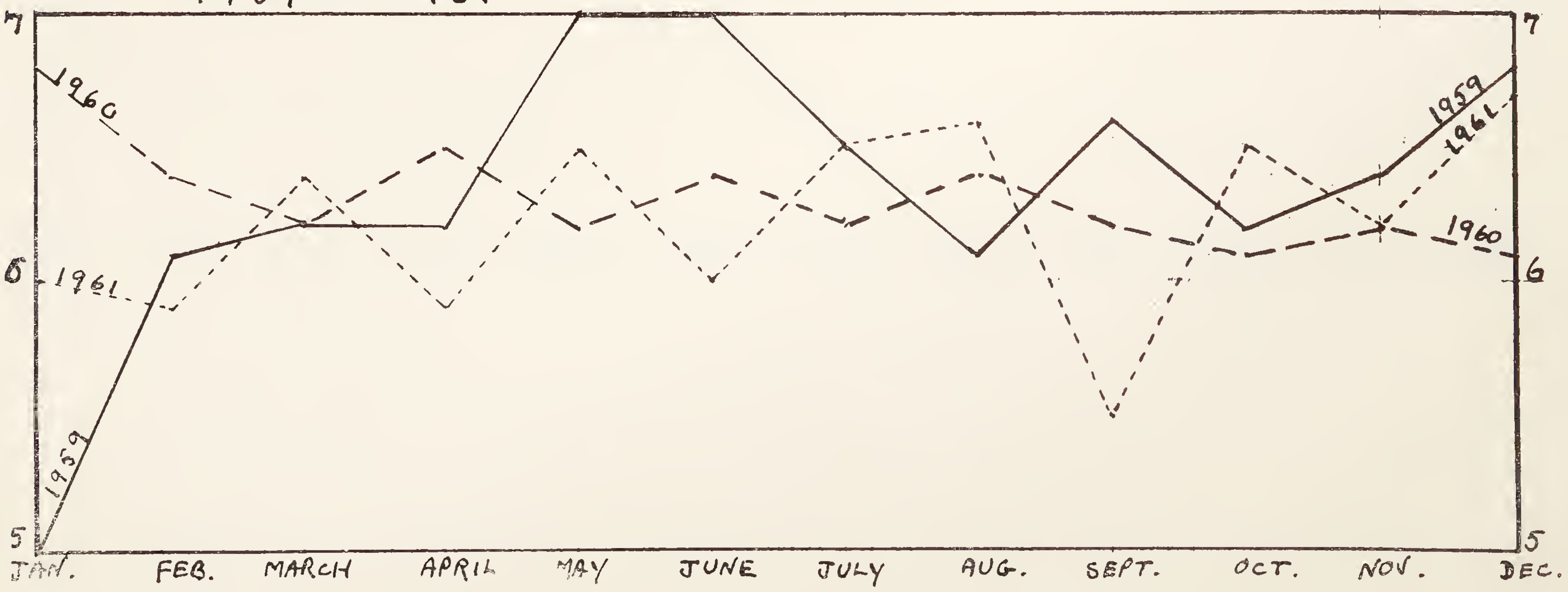
Racecourse—Residential

	A	B	C	D	E
January	6.0	5.04	6.35	7.73	14.08
February	5.9	1.47	3.05	3.08	6.13
March	6.4	1.25	10.39	13.43	23.82
April	5.9	3.45	4.25	5.54	9.79
May	6.5	1.24	4.53	6.41	10.94
June	6.0	2.10	6.98	4.65	11.63
July	6.5	4.06	4.47	5.98	10.45
August	6.6	2.73	8.54	6.75	15.29
September	5.5	2.46	4.68	5.91	10.59
October	6.5	3.86	5.10	32.70	37.80
November	6.2	0.68	3.93	15.27	19.20
December	6.7	2.24	3.44	7.35	10.79
Total	74.7	30.58	65.71	114.80	180.51
Average for 1961	6.2	2.54	5.48	9.57	15.05
Average for 1960	6.3	3.73	6.25	6.96	13.21
Average for 1959	6.34	1.378	5.375	8.19	13.57
Average for 1958	1.53	5.833	5.225	10.70	15.925
Average for 1957	1.39	6.083	5.071	9.163	14.235

RACE COURSE – RESIDENTIAL. RAINFALL.
1959 – 1961

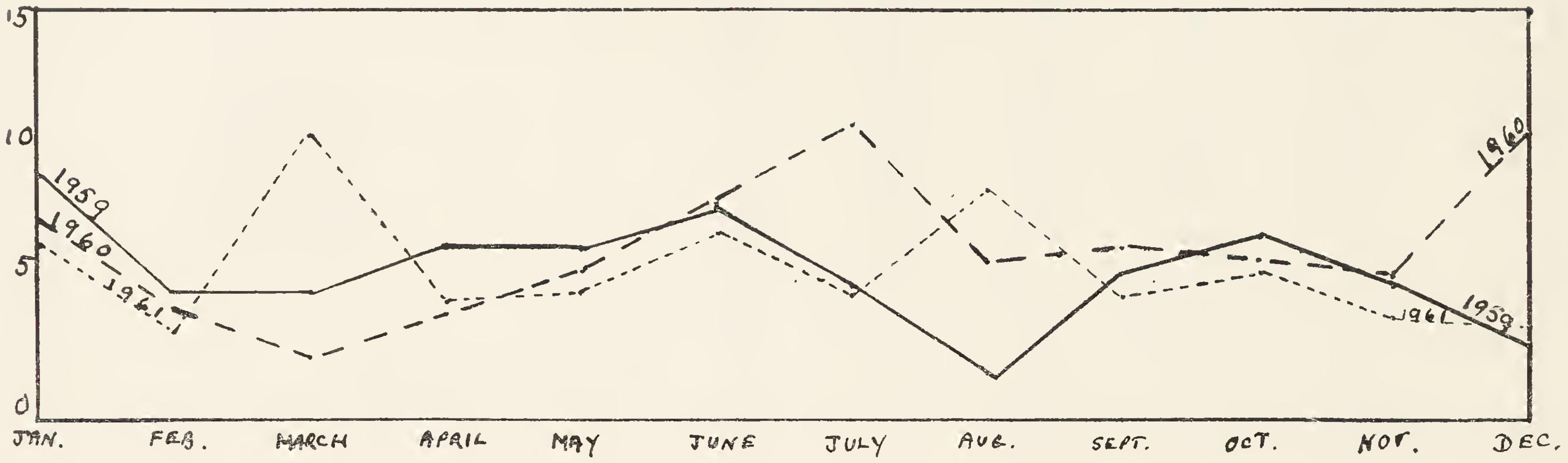


RACE COURSE – RESIDENTIAL pH VALUE
1959 – 1961



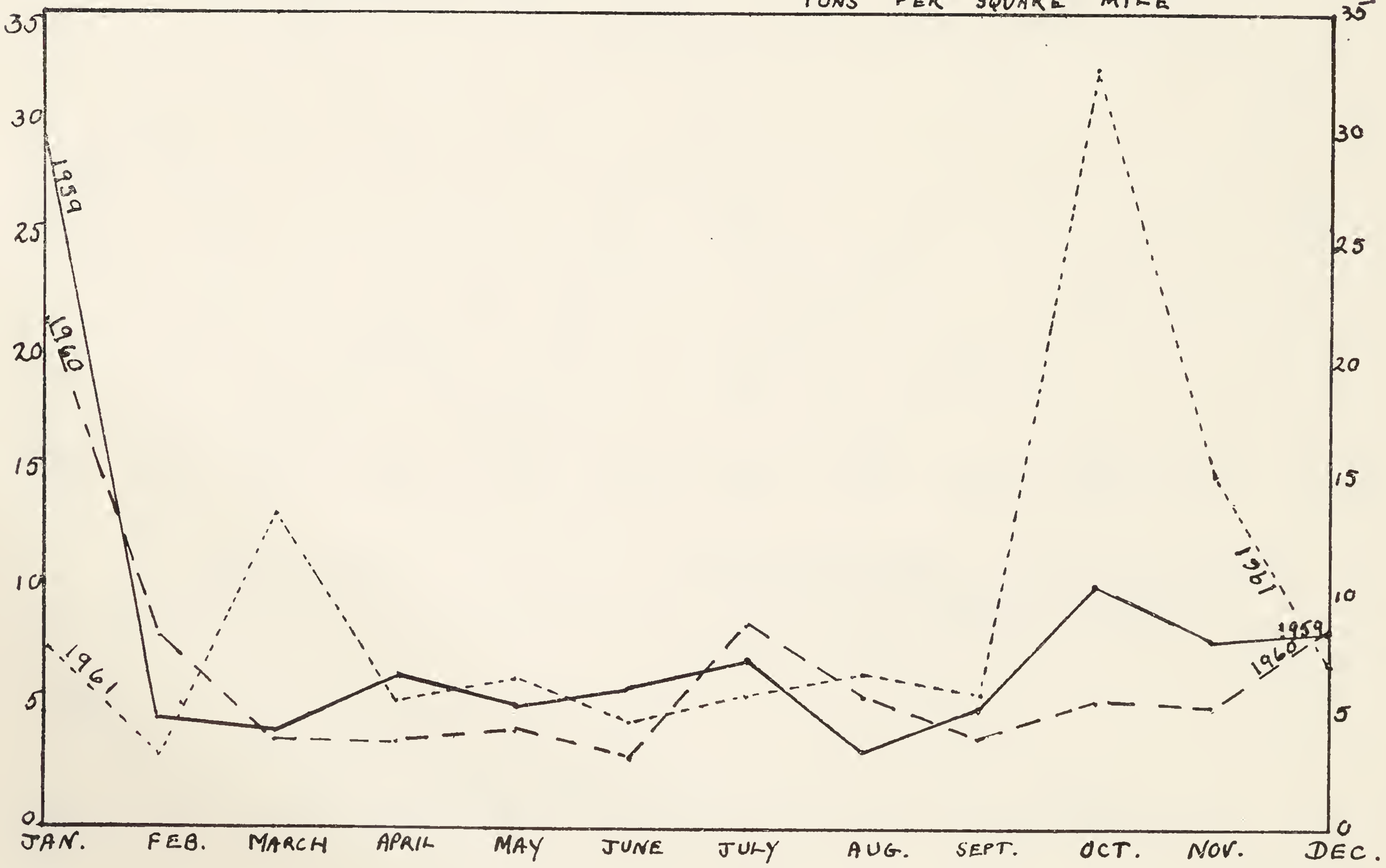
RACE COURSE - RESIDENTIAL. INSOLUBLE SOLIDS.

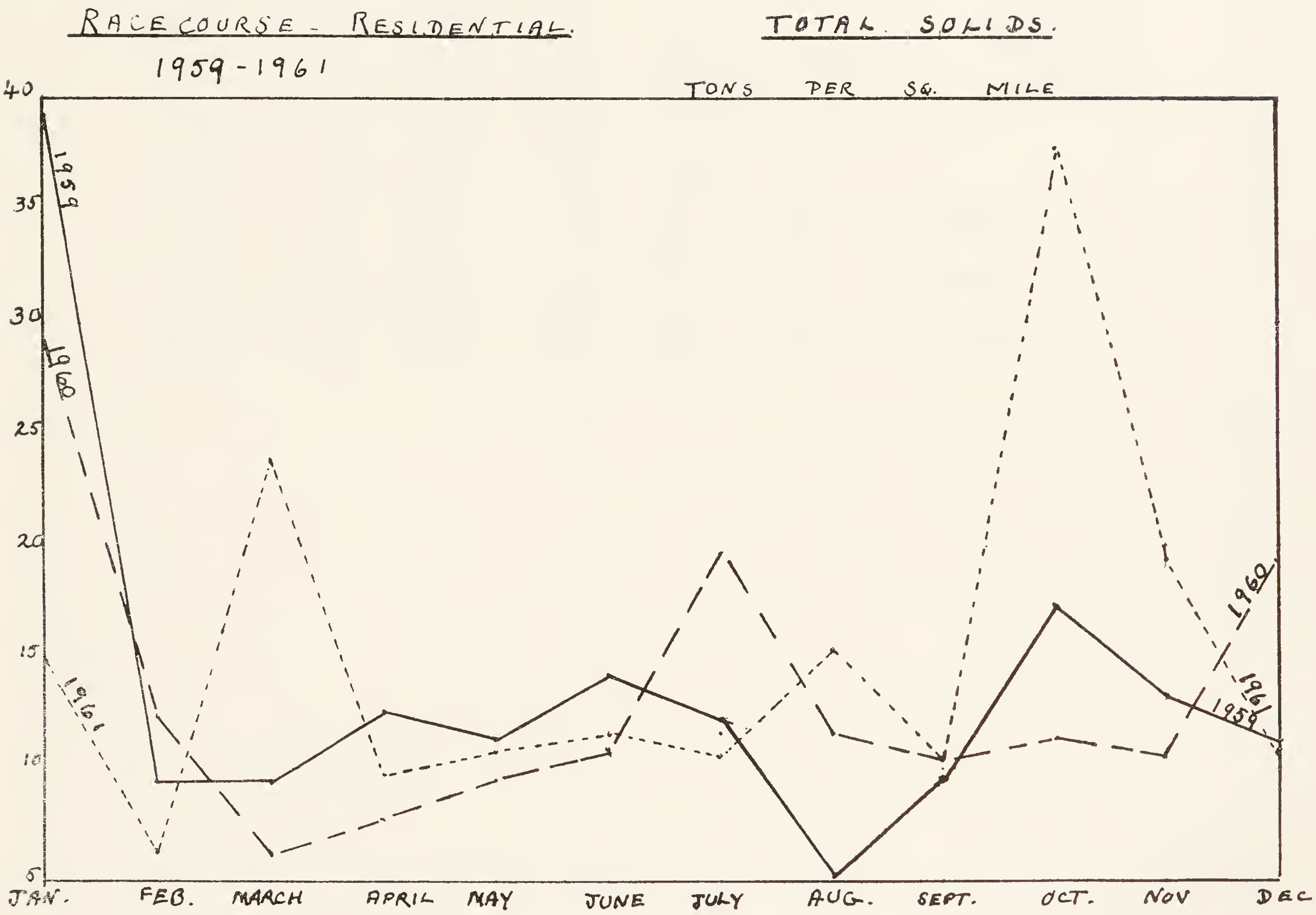
1959 - 1961 TONS PER SQ. MILE



RACE COURSE. RESIDENTIAL. SOLUBLE SOLIDS.

1959 - 1961 TONS PER SQUARE MILE



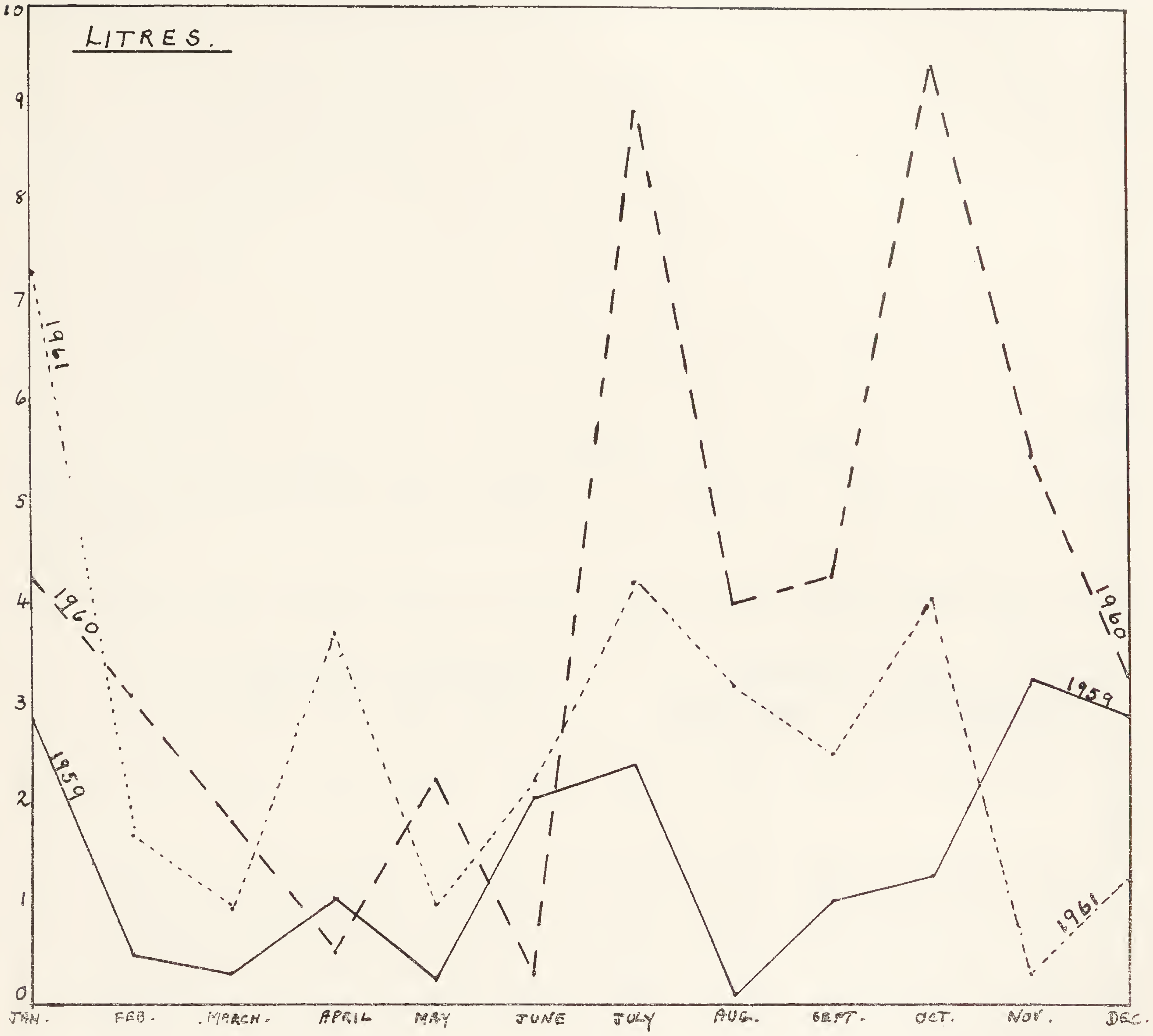

RACECOURSE - RESIDENTIAL.
1959-1961

TOTAL SOLIDS.

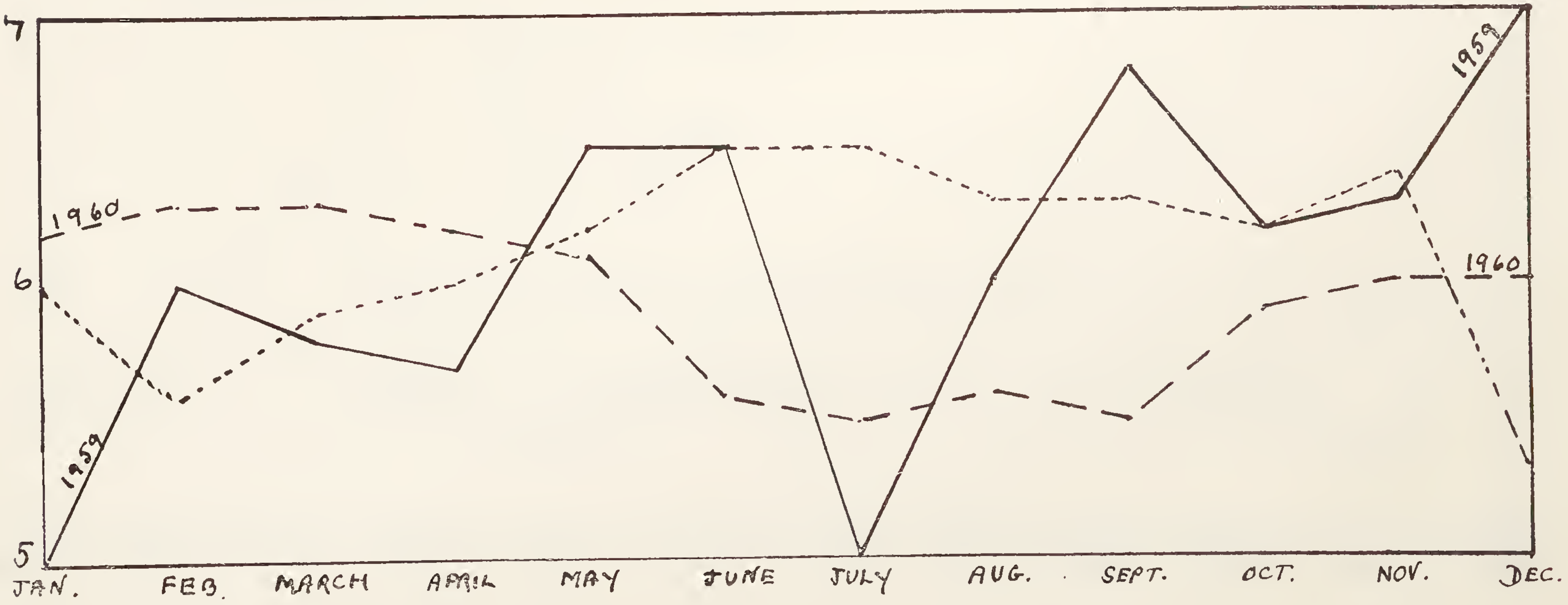
John E. Batty School—Residential

	A	B	C	D	E
January	6.0	7.28	15.00	9.72	24.72
February	5.6	1.67	3.26	3.33	6.59
March	5.9	0.99	2.34	8.78	11.12
April	6.0	3.72	7.37	6.20	13.57
May	6.2	1.00	3.81	2.54	6.35
June	6.5	2.24	7.51	3.31	10.82
July	6.5	4.22	6.15	5.65	11.80
August	6.3	3.20	5.97	4.05	10.02
September	6.3	2.50	7.65	4.84	12.49
October	6.2	4.14	5.74	14.10	19.84
November	6.4	0.32	2.67	4.11	6.78
December	5.3	1.22	1.70	6.11	7.81
Total	73.2	32.50	67.17	72.74	139.91
Average for 1961	6.1	2.71	5.60	6.06	11.66
Average for 1960	5.93	3.91	6.80	8.47	15.27
Average for 1959	6.06	1.52	6.017	6.87	12.89

JOHN E. BATTY SCHOOL - RESIDENTIAL. RAINFALL
1959 - 1961

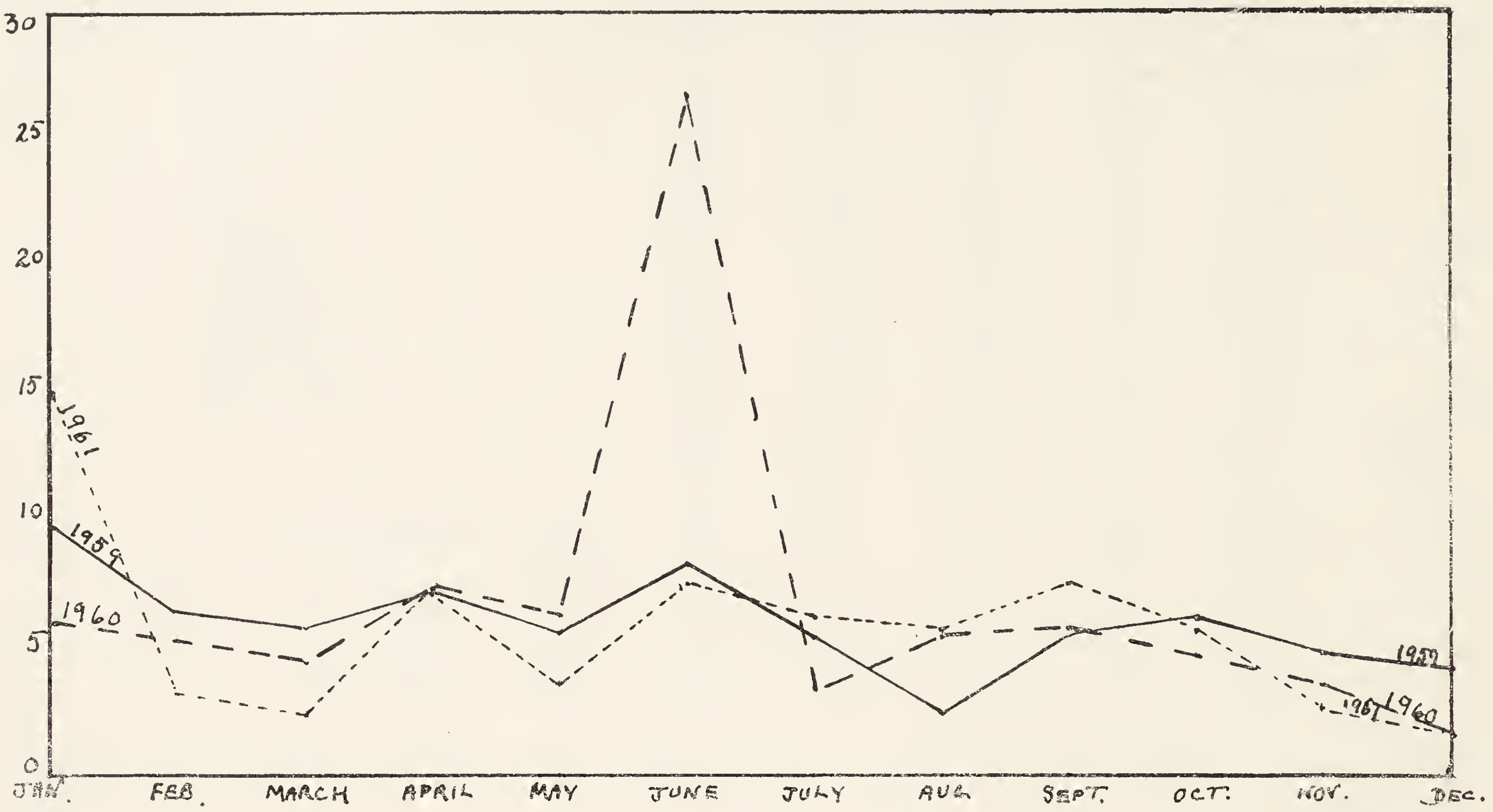


JOHN E. BATTY SCHOOL - RESIDENTIAL. pH VALUE
1959 - 1961



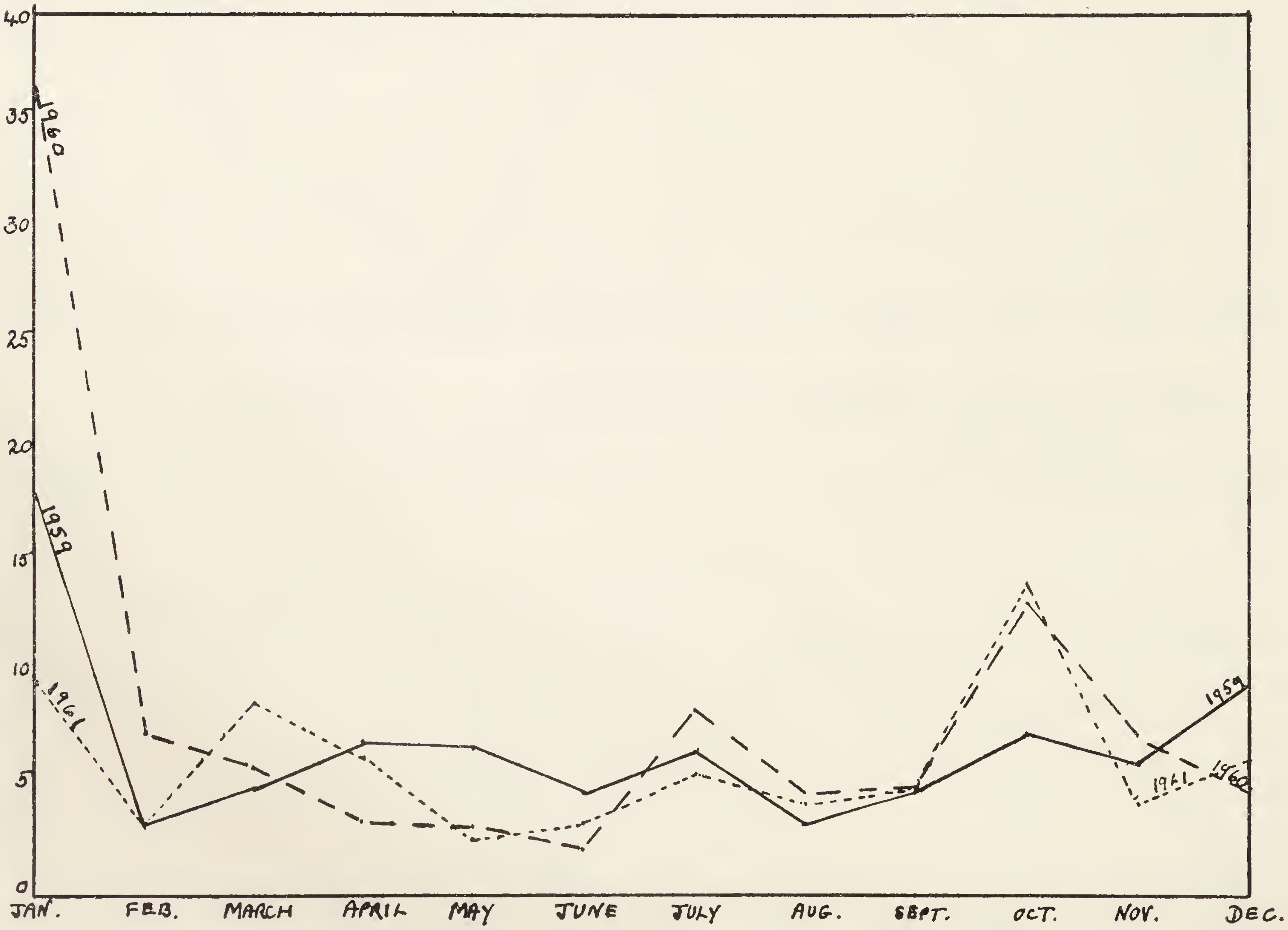
JOHN E. BATTY SCHOOL - RESIDENTIAL.
1959 - 1961

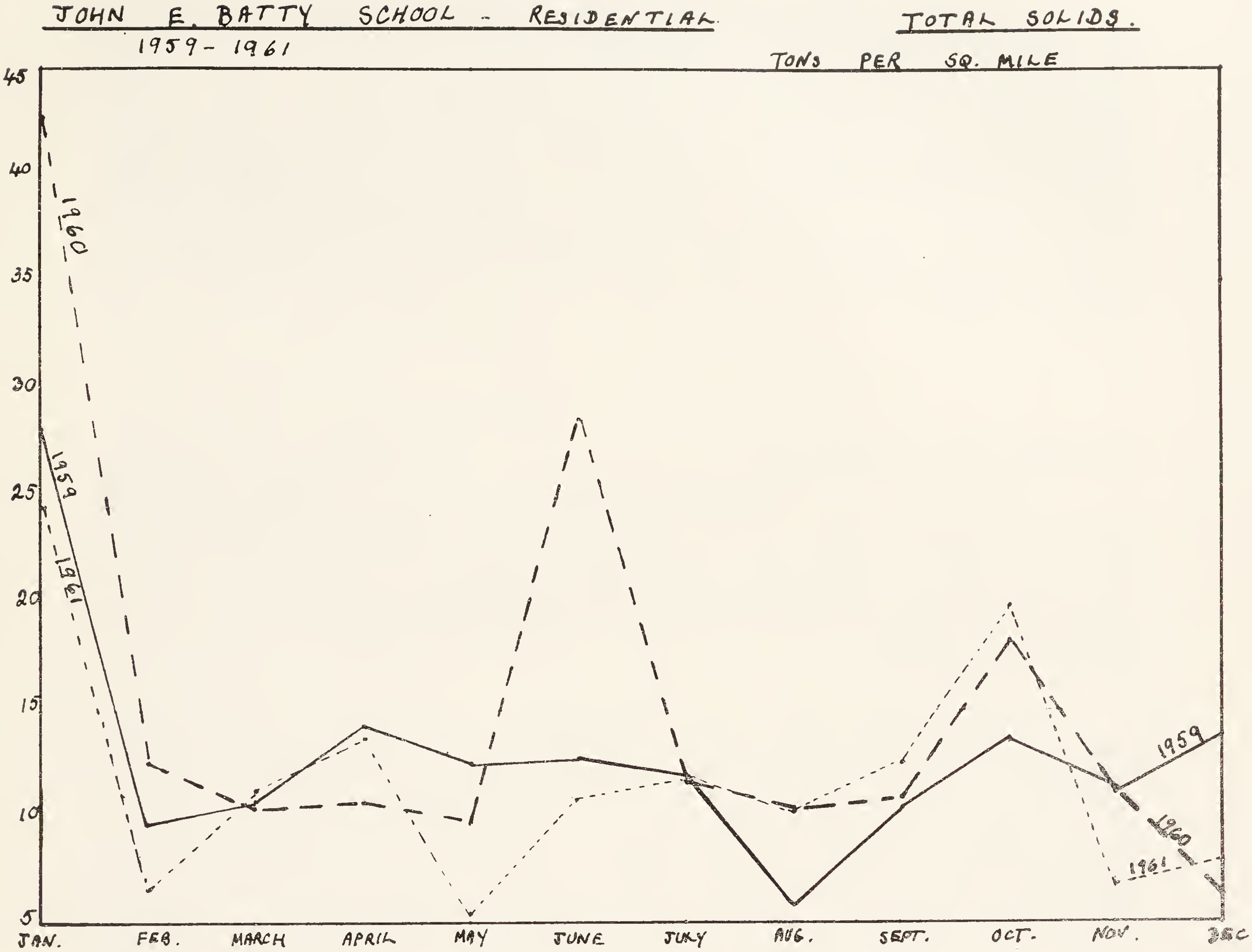
INSOLUBLE SOLIDS
TONS PER SQ. MILE



JOHN E. BATTY SCHOOL.
RESIDENTIAL. 1959-1961

SOLUBLE SOLIDS.
TONS PER SQ. MILE





Average total solids for the town in 1952 — 20.82 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1953 — 16.72 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1954 — 12.81 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1955 — 16.76 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1956 — 17.59 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1957 — 19.747 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1958 — 17.576 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1959 — 15.492 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1960 — 16.635 tons per square mile.
Average total solids for the town in 1961 — 15.28 tons per square mile.

A — Rainfall in inches
B — pH Value
C — Insoluble solids }
D — Soluble solids } Tons per square mile.
E — Total solids }

pH Value — Expresses degree or alkalinity of water.
Below 7.0 shows acidity (represented by Coal, Tar, Phenols, etc.)
Above 7.0 shows alkalinity (soda, potash, ammonia).

It can been seen from the averages taken over the last ten years that there has been quite an appreciable decrease in the deposits of solids. I think this point proves that industry, which is carrying out its atmospheric pollution programme under the direction of the Alkali Works Inspector is, at last, showing some progress. Redcar has not yet started on a clean air programme but as the number of new houses both Council and private which were built in 1961 (which are shown in this report further back), have fireplaces capable of burning smokeless fuel, a greater decrease in atmospheric pollution would be shown if the Committee thought it feasible to make smoke control areas over a period of years for the whole of the Borough.

Meat and Food Inspection

There is only one slaughterhouse in the town and all the meat killed at this slaughterhouse is inspected every day by your Inspectors. Inspections have been carried out at food producing premises throughout the town and most of these have now been brought up to standard. The co-operation between the owners and the Health Department has been most cordial and there has been no need to bring defaulters to the notice of your Health Committee.

Now and again you do accidentally get a foreign body in articles of food and drink, but when this is brought to the notice of your Health Department a search and enquiry is made and realistic assurance given to the consumer that the " accident " was unavoidable. Food which is found to be unsound is dealt with by means of Voluntary Surrender Certificates. Determining whether an article of food is injurious to health requires consideration of the probable effect on the person consuming it. It also requires consideration of the cumulative effect on a person's health of articles of substantially the same composition. Under the new Hygiene Regulations as regards errors of conduct at least we have power to stop smoking during the preparation of food and where food is being sold.

Clean food depends on more vigorous on-the-spot inspections. It is futile to wait for bad conditions to arise. It is time we set our sights higher. We should aim at the highest standards and ban from our imports commodities with high potential risks.

In addition, shops throughout the town which sell food and foodstuffs are inspected periodically and appended below is a list of condemnations which have been made during 1961 :—

Miscellaneous tinned foods ...	811	lbs.
Fish	211	lbs.
Plums	750	lbs.
Pies	10	pkts.
Meats	17	lbs.
Cheese	6¾	lbs.
Biscuits	190	lbs.
Kidneys	30	lbs.
Beef	53	lbs.
Sausage	6	lbs.
Onions	9	sacks

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN 1961

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	275	3	6	1295	993	—
Number inspected	275	3	6	1295	993	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	—	—	32	50	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	7.3	—	—	2.5	5.0	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticerocis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticerosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRESH MEAT CONDEMNATIONS DURING 1961

Reason for Condemnation	BEASTS Carcase	BEASTS Offal	PIGS Carcase	PIGS Offal	SHEEP Carcase	SHEEP Offal	TOTAL
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Actinomycosis ...	—	41	—	—	—	—	41
Angioma	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Cirrhosis	—	67¼	—	119½	—	74	260¾
Angina	—	13½	—	—	—	—	13½
Abscess	—	4	—	9	—	12	25
Bruising	—	24	—	—	—	—	24
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	108	108
Incorditis	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
TOTAL	—	162¾	—	134½	—	194	491¼

Number of animals killed — 2,572

Slaughterhouses

Public Slaughterhouses	...	1
Other Slaughterhouses	...	Nil
Number of Inspections	...	556

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

In the days when the buying of the livestock, its slaughter, and the sale of meat by retail was in the hands of one man, the local butcher, the slaughterhouse was at the rear of his shop.

Difficulties of meat inspection and hygienic control led to the establishment of public abattoirs and the closing of small slaughterhouses. Now the day of the public abattoir is passing.

Structural and technological changes are at least developing in the meat trade and private enterprise is building factory type abattoirs where their requirements of meat inspection and hygiene can be satisfactorily met, with 100 per cent meat inspection the whole time.

The growth of multiple butcher shops, changes in methods of retail trade, the pre-packing of meat, self-service and super market outlets, etc., have all developed to supply an expanding market.

The growth of large wholesalers after decontrol in 1954, the entry of the National Farmers Union into wholesaling through the Fatstock Marketing Corporation and the formation of butchers' consortiums, means that economies in the form of large scale slaughtering facilities are being sought.

In North America it has been well-known that the technical progress in slaughtering due to mechanical handling, has been carried out for many years, especially in bacon factories, and is now being applied in the United Kingdom. However, factory methods applied to cattle slaughtering are economical only on a scale too large for the requirements of the individual butcher. Therefore, in accordance with requirements of the above Act several meetings took place with the butchers of Redcar and district when it was decided that a site should be provided by the Corporation for a public abattoir to meet requirements of the interested butchers and that they themselves should build this slaughterhouse on the site provided, all inspections of meat, etc., to be carried out by the staff of your Health Department. I am sorry to report, however, that no further action was taken by any of the butchers after this site was shown to them.

The report on the three existing slaughterhouses which would have had to be brought into compliance with the requirements of the Slaughterhouses (Construction) Regulations, showed that two of the existing slaughterhouses would have to be re-sited due to one being on land owned by the Corporation which would be needed for building purposes, and as the other one was on land rented on a six months' lease it would not have been economical to bring it up to standard in the period allowed. Therefore, only one slaughterhouse was brought up to standard and it was passed as satisfactory by the Ministry. There have been no complaints from any of the butchers in the town that they were not able to obtain meat from an outside area.

If we are not witnessing the passing of the public abattoir, we are at least likely to see a decline in the number of abattoirs that do pay their way.

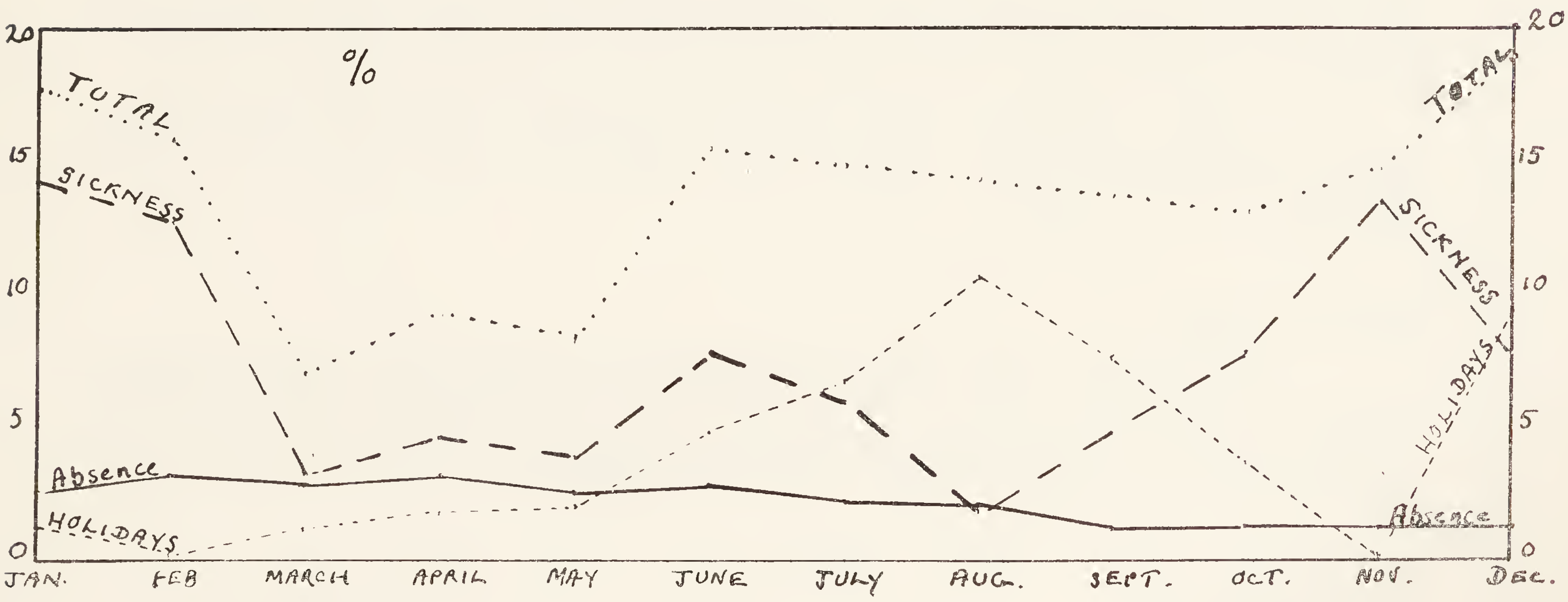
Public Cleansing and Salvage—Refuse Collection

For years we have moaned about being called "The Cinderella of the Services." "It is only the Cleansing Department" says the snob and many of us in the past have sensed an attitude which indicates that we are slightly contaminated — this attitude is now disappearing. The man in the street did look upon the dustman as the person who comes along the footpath, picks up the bin, empties it and returns it. The trials and tribulations associated with this job are not always realised.

Human nature being what it is, the dustman needs tact and patience. He should be helpful rather than difficult. He has to be physically fit for the heavy work and varying climate.

With the right man and the right machine we can go forward, but it is essential that we keep on the alert for new inventions, and to fully utilise same. Efficiency still brings its own reward. As regards vehicles, durability is one of the main factors especially when choosing colours for public vehicles as it is not a good policy to call in vehicles at frequent intervals for re-touching or re-painting.

REFUSE COLLECTION - 1961. TIME LOST %



However, it is essential that paintwork is maintained and all local damage attended to immediately to prevent large scale and costly deterioration. When the new garages are completed and we have our own paint shop and washing machines, etc., a great improvement must take place on your present vehicles.

In addition, I do feel that the issue of protective clothing to all members of the Health Department has gone a long way towards solving our problem, especially this year, as we have not had the movement of men as we did in previous years.

I have to report that refuse collection throughout the last twelve months has improved considerably as the labour force has eased and now one is able to pick and choose the type of man required for the job. In addition the paper sack system is being tried out on Bradley's and Gibberd's Estates. It seems from these two estates that the residents prefer the paper sack system and it is a much cleaner system for the workmen concerned.

Throughout the year a weekly collection has been kept as far as possible but owing to some breakdowns on one round this was only achieved by working the men over.

Refuse Disposal

With regard to refuse disposal, buying the cheapest vehicle is not always economical and I am pleased to state that the Health Committee bought the best vehicles available and we are now reaping the benefit of these two machines.

Refuse disposal is still being carried on on the north side of Trunk Road but during the latter part of the year a start was made to tip on land belonging to the Corporation south of Trunk Road. This land was properly screened off by proper fencing in order to alleviate any nuisance from this source of tipping and tipping ceases at 2-30 p.m. every afternoon in order that the tip can be properly covered. With two machines in use it is found that the tip is still kept in good condition and is covered every night. I am pleased to report that we have had less fires this year than in previous years, but the damage to the tip buildings and railings still takes place.

We duly await the report of the Committee which is being set up by the Government with regard to the collection and disposal of refuse throughout the country.

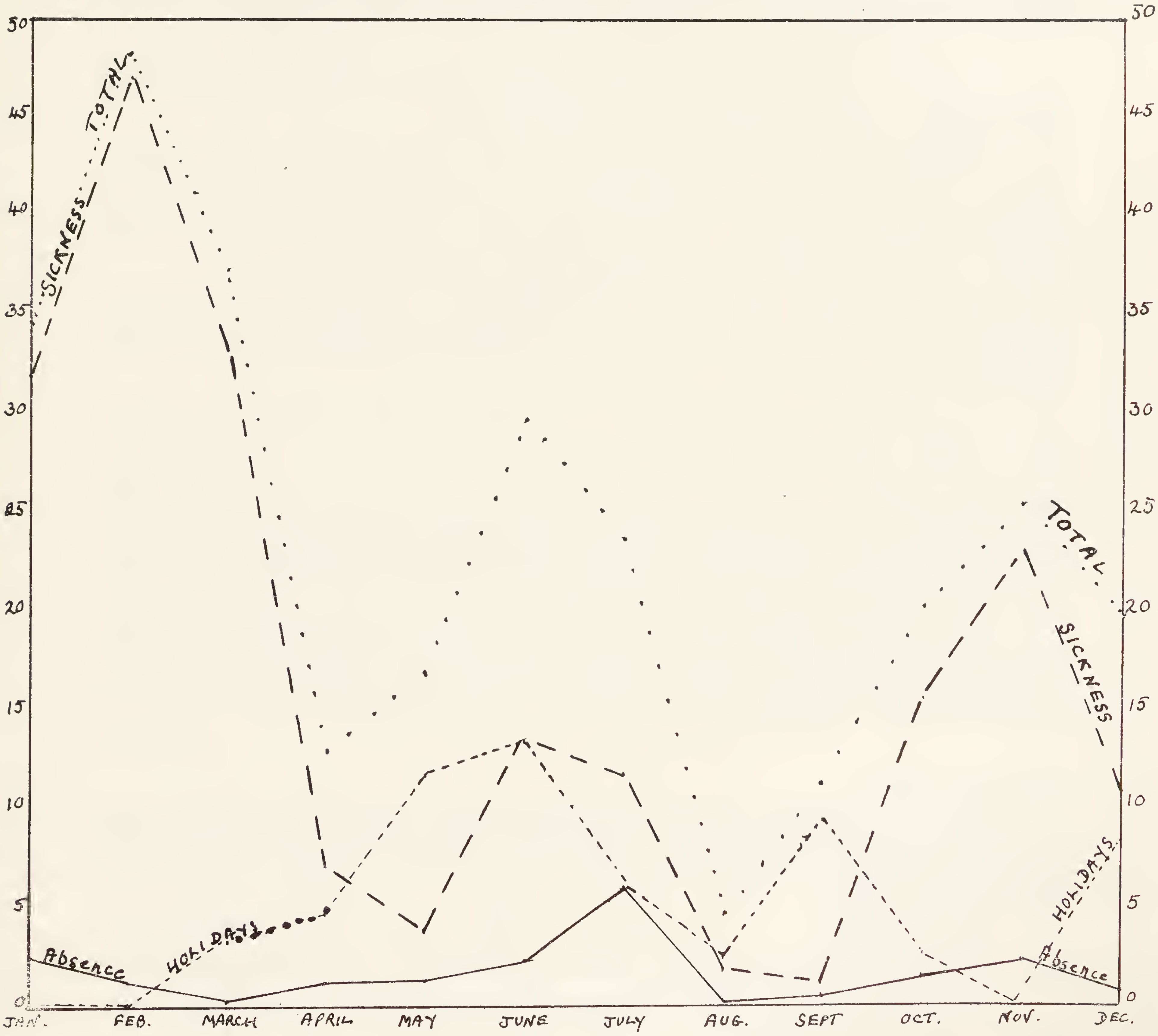
Snow Clearing

I am pleased once again to report that during the twelve months of 1961 we were fortunate in this part of the country not to have to spend money on snow clearing, but in next year's report these circumstances will not be the same as snow fell on New Year's Eve.

Street Cleansing

Your three mechanical sweepers and the three electric trucks have been operating throughout the year, with the exception of breakdowns. The cleanliness of the town has improved since the operation of these machines and our costs compare favourably for street sweeping with other areas.

STREET SWEEPING - 1961. TIME LOST %.



Litter

The litter problem remains unabated. A further 100 litter bins were purchased during the year and fitted to new sites throughout the town. I am still sorry to state that the use of these litter bins is not yet 100 per cent effective and English people are not the only untidy people in the world, but certainly they can never claim to set a particularly good example to others.

There is hope in some minds that present publicity and perhaps education through schools will lead ultimately to a situation vastly different to that of today, but there is little room for credit at present.

Whenever there is an out-door meeting of any kind there is always one inevitable result, someone has to clear away the litter or otherwise it remains as a disfigurement of the landscape.

Seaside resorts, country beauty-spots or sports arena, little does it matter, for the British characteristic of discarding waste paper on the ground has not yet been mastered. There has been a slight improvement but there is still cause for further improvement and the fact remains there is still a lot of litter that could be placed in litter bins.

Although the public were not expected to respond too readily to any personal appeal either by television, posters, cinemas and the press, it is a little surprising that they have not been influenced by the statements of cost of litter collection.

It must not be forgotten to pay tribute to the work of the " Keep Britain Tidy " Group. Your Chairman and I attended one of these meetings and they are doing all they can within their power to try to improve and keep the countryside free from litter. We must now accept the importance of the litter bin in the achievement of any results for it is certain they are indispensable. The only way in which this question of keeping towns and countryside free from litter is continual reminders to the public concerned.

I have once again to report that during the year damage to litter bins was so extensive in one area that they had to be replaced three times. For a time no litter bins could be kept in this area at all but we persevered and hope that it will again be possible to keep litter bins in this area.

Gully Cleansing

The two gully cleansing machines have carried out their work efficiently during the year and during the summer months High Street, Esplanade, Coatham Road and Station Road have been flushed every morning with sea water.

We still hire out our machines to other authorities at the required rate and this is bringing a slight amount of capital to your Department.

Appended below will be found a summary of the cleansing costs, including salvage, for the year ended 31st December, 1961 :—

Refuse Collection

Total number of loads	6,980
Total estimated tonnage collected	17,000
Weight of refuse per 1,000 pop. per day	29.8 cwts.
Net cost per ton collected	£1/5/5⅝d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	£928/17/1½d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	£2,544/5/2½d.

Refuse Disposal

Net cost per ton disposed	4/3¾d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	£116/7/6¾d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	£318/15/7¾d.

Street Sweeping

Total sq. yds. of surface cleansed during the year ...	29,550,000
Net cost per 1,000 sq. yds.	7/10⅞d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	£370/16/6d.

Gully Cleansing

Total number of gullies cleansed	23,880
Net cost per 1,000 gullies	£86/11/1¾d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	£65/12/4½d.

This basis of this report is as follows :—

Estimated normal population	31,500
Approximate number of premises	11,500
Tonnage collected (estimated)	17,000
Cost of refuse collection	£29,259
Cost of refuse disposal	£3,666
Cost of street cleansing	£11,681
Cost of gully cleansing	£2,067

Salvage

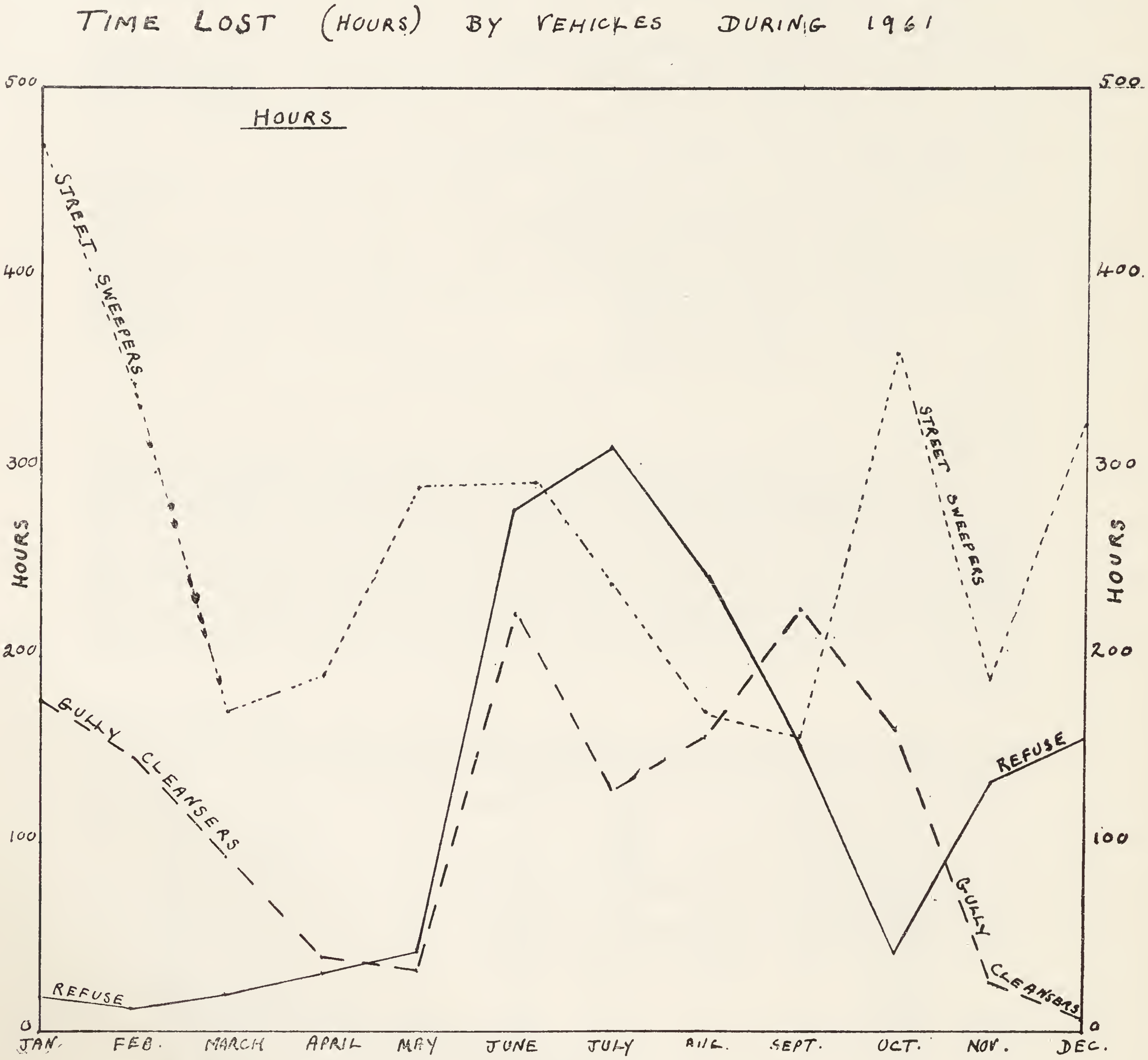
Salvage throughout the year has been collected in the usual manner by trailers attached to your refuse vehicles, and the use of a Scammell and two trailers for the collection of salvage from I.C.I. The public, at last, after seeing litter notices and having sticky labels put on refuse bins, are beginning to realise the value of salvage as a reduction towards the cost of rates. The refuse collectors have improved in their collection and we find that less salvage is being thrown into the wagons. This source of revenue to the Corporation, as long as it shows a profit, should still be continued.

Here with find a list of paper, scrap metal, rags, etc., collected by the Health Department and sold during 1961, together with the amounts :

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper ...	902	7	1	7,117	17	4
Cardboard ...	428	7	1	4,342	3	5
Newspaper ...	118	9	2	1,007	0	9
Brass	—	2	—	8	4	0
Aluminium ...	—	4	2	11	5	0
Lead	—	2	1	6	3	2
Scrap	9	—	1	67	11	11
Rags	10	11	2	97	15	10
Scrap Tyres ...	1	12	2	11	7	6
Tins	—	17	1	1	5	11
Light Scrap ...	38	9	2	32	1	6
	1,510	3	3	£12,704	16	4

Hours Lost by Vehicles

The graph shows the number of hours lost by vehicles in the Health Department due to the drivers being sick and repairs being carried out to the vehicles. This graph shows more time lost in 1961, than in 1960, especially in the case of the gully cleansing machine. This is due to the fact that the old gully cleanser is about at the end of its life.



Oil Pollution

Twice during the year oil pollution again caused a nuisance on the beach but thanks to the immediate action taken by the Engineer's Department, Entertainments Department and your own Department this was soon removed. Most sea-side authorities wage a never-ending battle with the sea with regard to oil pollution, of which thousands of summer visitors know nothing, and, as yet, a satisfactory solution to this problem has still to be found. The pollution can be either liquid or solid. The only answer for liquid contamination is treatment with an emulsifier solvent mixture followed by hosing down. If the problem is the removal of solid or semi-solid oil, hand picking is the only complete answer, with a mechanical device for speed.

Coastal authorities are awaiting with keen interest the outcome of the twelve-monthly research programme into oil emulsification and dispersal at the Warren Spring Laboratory by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Coastal authorities will, however, always be rightly annoyed by this form of pollution, which could be prevented at source. Cleaning the beaches is always a costly job and there seems no good reason why some people should make the mess for others to clear up.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses completed in 1961 :—

(a)	Council ...	80
(b)	Other ...	290

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	175
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	420
(2) (a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	93

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—

(1)	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	87
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses where work is in progress but not yet complete	Nil
(3)	Number of notices in course of preparation (not yet served)	Nil
(4)	Number of notices outstanding	6

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C. Proceedings under Section 1 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	12
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
(3) Number of dwellinghouses closed	7

Rent Act, 1957

During the year, the following action has been taken under the First Schedule :—

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for Certificates	Nil
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	Nil
Number of decisions to issue Certificates :—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	Nil
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
Number of Certificates issued	Nil

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates	Nil
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	Nil
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	Nil
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute and to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and all Members of the Public Health Committee, to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. P. S. R. Burrell, to the Chief Officials of the Council, to the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, to the whole of the Inspectoral staff and to the Clerical staff, to the staff and workmen of the Health Department for their willingness and co-operation throughout the past twelve months towards completing the daily tasks and duties, for without their loyal and conscientious support at all times it would not have been possible for your Health Department to achieve anything like the results which have transpired.

I remain, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

N. HUDSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector
& Cleansing Superintendent.